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E. O. HOPPÉ

PICTURESQUE GREAT BRITAIN

THE ARCHITECTURE AND THE LANDSCAPE

WITH AN INTRODUCTION
BY
CHARLES F. G. MASTERMAN

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I feel proud and honoured at being asked to write an introduction to this magnificent set of pictures; displaying, with all the art of genius both in selection and technical skill, the beauty and the glory of my own country. I know of no similar collection which could give alike to the foreigner who wonders what England is like, to the Englishman who has wandered from his native land into all the great dominions of the world, and to the man who has remained behind, that particular sense of pleasure mingled with pain which all beauty excites, and excites especially a passionate love in the vision of home. Such a work as this is of international interest and should invoke international gratitude.

This is an introduction to pictures of the landscapes and the works of man: these latter ennobled by the associations of time, and in some cases by time's decay. They open vistas through which one may gaze at the history of England for a thousand years. But the letter press is essentially subordinate to the illustration. For further explanation I would very strongly recommend the reading of two books published during recent months. The one is «England» written by the very reverend Dr. Inge, the Dean of St. Pauls Cathedral. The other is «History of England» by Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan. The pleasure to be derived from these pictures will be greatly increased by the perusal of these narratives and studies: and these will be greatly multiplied in interest by the accompaniment of these fascinating pictures.

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A great French writer, who examined the condition of England many years ago, divided the country sharply and almost by a ruled straight line into two parts, which he called Green England and Black England. His generalisation was of course too precise. There were green patches in his Black England, and black patches in his Green. But, roughly, you may take it there are two different lands in the same island. The England which was made by the Industrial Revolution, and in which is accumulated the wealth and power and most of the energy of this country, is an England which was made not only when beauty was regarded as irrelevant to creation, but in which the old beauty was not regarded as worth preserving. This is the new England called London and the greater London which sprawls with nine million inhabitants at the mouth of the Thames; the England of the Black country and the Midlands; the England which stretches in a great black band across Yorkshire and Lancashire; the Scotland which aggregates, in the second City of the Empire, at Glasgow and round the mouth of the Clyde. You may take Manchester as an example, famous in the work of Engels, Karl Marx's friend,

who in 1845 testified to all the world, lest they came to a similar place of torment. The miseries of cellar dwelling and squalid life have been to a large degree removed by the energy of its inhabitants. The ugliness remains. In all the centre of this huge city, the ground is occupied by warehouses stretching high over the narrow streets; and land which might have been employed for beautiful things, is filled with dismal evidence of how little men cared for the distinction and grandeur of the city a hundred years ago, when the struggle for the new development of wealth came with the new coalfields and new machinery. In Europe, industrial development followed later. And in the great cities of France and Germany and Italy no such gaunt and hideous coagulations arose, as still disfigure, despite the courageous attempt of the present generation to introduce amenity and beauty, industrial England. On the other hand, although 80% of the inhabitants of Britain have been sucked into the towns, although these concentrate the wealth and dominate the policy of the nation, and although the population of green England is steadily declining, the actual area of country occupied by them is comparatively negligible. Green England still abides; and green England is in the main, depicted in this volume. It is a land which has been unravaged by foreign invasion for nearly a thousand years. It is crowded with natural beauty and retains to a large extent undestroyed the beauty created by men's hands. Here are slow moving rivers, and green round-shouldered hills; schools and universities, almost uninjured since the middle age; the remains of the Norman, the Gothic, the Renaissance which swept in successive waves into England from beyond the sea; «a white robe of churches» extending almost into every tiny village, inheritance from the mediaeval days almost unparalleled in the world; old half-timbered houses, feudal Castles, high spired Cathedrals. You may see in this volume the England of Shakespeare, the England of the time when France and England were one nation, the England of the great country houses, when the removal of the fear of war enabled its nobles and merchant adventurers to build no longer for protection in wall and rampart, but to expand as if under an Italian sunshine. How far this England will endure under the influence of the new mechanical transport, which is sprawling the new town dwellers into dismal architectural erections set in the heart of the old country side, remains conjectural. Mr. Hoppé has seized the period before the change which is coming; and which some dread and others desire. He has not been compelled to go to specially reserved beauty spots, or to special buildings embedded in the hectic and feverish disease of twentieth century development. He has wandered through these islands; selecting indeed many historic places familiar through the world, but also landscapes and seascapes and old houses and churches of which he could have found many similar examples. Here is the England and to a more limited extent the Wales, Scotland and Ireland, which our ancestors have seen and rejoiced in for so many passing generations.

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For hundreds of centuries the British islands lay on the extreme verge of civilisation; separated from the northward progress of that civilisation from its Mediterranean cradle, by the «salt, estranging sea». Even in the days of Shakespeare, when the orientation of the world had changed, and already the discovery of a new continent beyond the Atlantic was placing this country on the centre of the trade routes of commerce, that greatest of our writers could describe this island as «at the utmost corner of the world». The character of its people, of the climate, of the buildings and habitations of men, have been profoundly affected by this sea barrier. The country was a kind of *Ultima Thule,* divorced from and indifferent to the slow building up of orderly and tolerable life. Indeed, it is never quite clear, why, except for the pressure from advancing millions from the east, or the sheer desire of conquest by Imperial Empires of the south, these regions were not practically left alone, like Iceland and Greenland, developing their own special type of aboriginal existence.

It has never been quite clear why Julius Caesar essayed the perils of the narrow seas to invade a land which he immediately abandoned; nor why, some hundred years later, the Romans set themselves to occupy a Britain which was in the main so devoid of natural resources of wealth, and so unpleasant an abode as compared with the warm and sunny lands of their origin. Complaints against the climate are vocal amongst all invaders and visitors, even up to a period of a few centuries ago; and are not unknown to-day. Still the prevailing South-West winds discharge abundance of rain, first on Ireland and then on West Britain; producing indeed some of the finest pastureland in the world, but making through large sections of the year, a warm, moist and enervating climate. In the older days this discomfort was increased by the fact that a large portion of the country consisted of marsh and forest; and only bridle paths and the decaying remains of the Roman roads provided means of communication. It is the «Fogge» which is the cause of complaint from almost all the European observers; from the time of the mediaeval pilgrims, to the letters of the Venetian Ambassador in the sixteenth century, or even the visitors from France and Germany a hundred years later. This «Fogge» is nothing to do with the discovery of coal or the industrial revolution, which produces the blackened skies of London and some of the great industrial cities and often lays the capital under the torment of days and weeks of a sulphurous yellow cloud. It was fog produced by natural causes alone; the clash of the warm water-laden winds with the cold streams from the Arctic, which left whole regions in a kind of perpetual mist and gloom. The damp clinging vapours from the marshes and fens which were the breeding places of malaria (ague) figure largely in the earlier lives of the saints and whatever authentic records we possess of the conditions of life of people of the ancient times.

They escaped it on the down lands and high country and round the borders of the sea. These latter boundaries were however too dangerous a residence,

not from diseases wrought by nature but from the havoc of foreign raids. When these raids began, the sea offered no protection. It is curious to realise that for many centuries, England, which has now obtained the reputation of breeding a sea-faring race, lay like a kind of harpooned whale or piece of blubber, with apparently no effective service of ships for its protection. Successive waves of invaders flung themselves upon its shores or journeyed up its rivers to the end of their navigable waters. The Celts, who destroyed the Iberians, the Romans who conquered the Celts and to a large extent drove them to the west, the Jutes and Saxons who destroyed the Celts, the Scandinavians who nearly overwhelmed the Saxons, and who, at least in the easily accessible lowlands of the east largely filled the country with people of their race and blood, and finally the Normans, who indeed brought no great accession of population to an England which is and remains predominantly Teuton, but who ruled the people of a conquered country and brought to a race which only slowly emerged from slavery the law, the architecture, the civilisation and the order that all ultimately centred in Rome: — all these came by the highway of the sea. But from that time no further intermixture of races occurred. And although England fell far behind in the great expansion of the sixteenth century, when Spain, Portugal, France and Holland colonised great continents and territories; gradually and through an amazing series of changes, largely through the protection given her by the seas from the ravaged plains and fierce fightings on the Continent, she built a dominion occupying one-fifth of the civilized world.

The result has been that England has scarcely a single great city on the seaboard which dates from more than little over a century ago. Even the historic towns from which the adventurers sailed to harass the Spanish main are now mostly quiet country ports. London, abiding and most permanent capital, was built far up a winding river. Canterbury and York, her two Archbishoprics, Oxford and Cambridge, her two great universities and practically all her great cathedrals are situate inland. If you had circumnavigated the Coasts of England in the middle ages you would have seen little but a few fishing villages and the frowning towers of great castles keeping watch and ward against occasional raids by the random pirate or organised invasion. Only where it was necessary to maintain the avenues of communication with Europe would you have found such settled communities as those of the Cinque Ports of the Kent and Sussex Coast. And there each little walled town containing the merchants and organisers of traffic was protected by substantial fortifications. So that even now, in some of these, the most picturesque cities of England, from which the sea has altogether receded, and which have settled down to sleep through the coming centuries, you enter, as at Rye and Winchelsea from the Marshes, through great gateways; and the whole atmosphere, with fortress churches within, seems to be that of continual vigilance. It is true there was a great port at Dunwich in Suffolk, in which the British Navy of three great

vessels used to harbour, and ships passed out to Hanseatic, Norse and even Icelandic waters for fishing and trade. But the whole of that lies buried deep beneath the battering waves of the North Sea, leaving not a wrack behind. It is true also that the mediaeval visitors found on the shores of Kent «tall mountaines full of chalk which verily needed no more burning» and that when they saw the castle of Dover «So strongly furnished and fortified that in no province of Christendom was it possible to invent the like» they could only account for this strength by its «being built by evil spirits». Nevertheless, for the centre of an island empire, with seafaring tradition extending back at least to the Armada, with trade and constant communication between its eastern counties and the North countries of Europe, it is astonishing to trace with a map round the shores, and find how little there is remaining of the glories and splendours of old England, on the borders of the sea.

This is in part due to the configuration of the land. All the East and South coasts are low and sandy and possess no natural protection against invasion, and upon these east coasts fell those succesive waves of Romans, Saxons, Danes, Normans, some to plunder, burn and destroy, some to make permanent annexations and habitations. The great mountain ranges rise to the North and West facing the Atlantic, and therefore until the discovery of America with the traffic and adventure which increasingly developed from that discovery, furnished little more than the lairs or resting places where the original inhabitants fled for safety. If the mountains had been situate on the East the whole history of England would have been changed, just as the history of Europe has been determined by the leagues of the great central plains, defenceless from Moscow to Paris, and also by the circle of the Alpine heights. And the same influence of geography upon history and architecture and life is exhibited in Ireland, where the hills lie round the coast and the whole centre is a rich, even, fertile plain. So that those hills having been once broken through the Danish and the successive British invaders, and the repressers of so-called rebellions found their work easy by driving their opponents into the regions of rugged rocks to starve and die.

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One may pass from the influence of the sea on climate, and as an avenue or barrier, to the characteristics of the people of England inside their sea frontier. Few realise how profoundly this sea frontier has influenced our polity and character; how continuously it has affected our history, our speech, our outlook. It has helped to make us a fusion of many peoples. England is a large island if we compare it with others that fringe the shores of the great continents of the world. Yet it is not a large territory to be, not only the birthplace of a widespread Empire, but to include the greatest body of population of any other single component part of that Empire, with the exception of the teeming millions contained in India.

But small in extent as that territory is, it contains an amazing diversity of dialect, landscape and architecture. A Scotsman visiting London finds difficulties in making himself understood. A Londoner in the Midlands discovers the broad vowels and dissevered dipthongs of the local speech perplexing to his ear. And a foreigner trained by an English University Professor is often entirely bewildered by the accent in which he is given advice as to his route by the friendly London «cockney». In spite of a national system of education, there are patches of territory in Wales and Scotland where English itself in any form is neither spoken nor understood.

The same diversity is to be found in landscape. A short journey from London will take the traveller through the sand and pines of Surrey (Plate 16); the rounded chalk Downs in Sussex (Plate 23); and the reclaimed marshlands about Romney and below Rye. A voyager along the South Coast will pass the low green flats of Essex (Plate 193), the tall white cliffs of Dover, the shifting sandy shores of the country inside the Isle of Wight, the rosy-red sandstone of Devonshire, the granite rocks and wine-dark seas of Cornwall (Plate 71). The Isle of Wight itself contains enough variety of soil and formation to provide a serious and elaborate geological study (Plate 42). Even after such a journey, the traveller will have no experience of the high heathery moors of Yorkshire, the barren rocky hills of the Highlands (Plate 263-272), the almost Mediteranean soil and climate of the West Country, where the fuschia is grown into a hedge six feet high, and oranges and lemons are sometimes ripened out-of doors.

Yet the unifying influence of «the moving waters at their priestlike task» remains. They confirmed the unity achieved in Saxon times by conquest in the Southern half of the island, by King Edward the Deed doer, Successor of Alfred the Great. Subsequent monarchs had local discontents and local turbulence to harass them. But the obvious necessity for consolidation against the ravages of the overseas invader, and the practical impossibility of a disaffected territory seceding to any other power, were effective forces for unification. These same forces acted after the brutal and overwhelming conquest of Wales by Edward I, which country although different in speech, outlook and culture, never made any further organized rebellion. It was not possible for any other power to take that somewhat ambiguous interest in the national aspirations of a frontier province of a neighbour, which has been so fruitful a source of wars between countries with land frontiers. There was no neighbour to do it. You can see from Mr. Hoppé's pictures of the regions round the mountains of Snowdon (Plate 112) how impossible it was completely to subdue these wild and determined mountaineers. You can see also from his pictures of the great castles like Carnarvon (Plate 102) and Conway (Plate 100), erected in part to maintain the route to Ireland and in part to prevent this mountain-race descending into the rich lowlands, or raising rebellion below, how these Welsh were left at once innocuous and unsubdued, by the strongholds which

guarded the entrance to this wild and lovely land. The union between England and Scotland was achieved for dynastic reasons. Yet for two hundred years the union was only once in serious danger. Had Charles Edward Stuart, the Young Pretender, as he was called, stayed in Scotland during the rebellion in 1745, and consolidated his position there where he was adored and welcomed, instead of striking southward into England, where he had little or no following, it is by no means impossible that he would have remained King of Scotland, leaving the Hanoverian dynasty to rule in London; with what consequences to British Empire, literature, science and politics, it is impossible to imagine. There has never been here any equivalent of the Thirty Years War or the Hundred Years War, the recurring invasions of Italy, or the French Revolution. The old towers of Churches stand sturdily undamaged in every village, the centres of local life, where all the inhabitants have been baptised or married, and round whose walls «the rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep». On two occasions only, since the middle age have storms of destruction swept through the land. The first onset of the Reformation under King Henry VIII and his son ruined the great Abbeys, the Monasteries, and robbed the historic shrines of pilgrimage, destroyed much of the stained glass and the statues of the Saints and ravished much of the beauties of the town and village Churches. It is interesting to note that the two greatest shrines of pilgrimage to which annually came vast crowds, not only from England but from the whole civilised world, were the shrines of a Saxon King in an Abbey built on a Marsh at Westminster, and the shrine of a humble man of the people in Canterbury cathedral (Plates 210-212). And although the glories of jewels and gold which filled with astonishment and delight mediaeval voyagers from Germany, Italy, Bohemia and beyond have disappeared, the tomb of Edward the Confessor in the great Abbey of Westminster (Plate 8) is still the centre of that limited space of «Holy ground» where is mingled all that is mortal of the greatest of our poets, our statesmen, and our Kings. And the vanished shrine of Thomas à Beckett is still identified by the enormous Cathedral which is the Mother-Church of England: and its influence remains in immortal literature in the records of Chaucer of the stories told by the Pilgrims from the Tabard Inn south of London Bridge who journeyed through the centuries towards the great end of their wanderings.

Later during the Civil War, a second access of Protestant and Republican iconoclasm scraped away or whitewashed the church frescoes and wrecked some of the great buildings. It was then that the marvellous collection of Crown jewellery at Westminster was dispersed. But after a little while the Kings returned to a limited and chastened royalty, the worship was resumed in the empty churches, and only the shrewd student of politics realised that the centre of national life had shifted away from the crown.

And that progress of peacable political and social reform, which is the perplexity and the wonder of foreign observers and a reasonable source of pride

to the Englishman; how much of it is due to the fact that this country has not had the invader on its soil except for transitory and passing raids for nearly a thousand years? There can be little doubt that this leisurely and secure progress has been made possible by that safe position, in which questions of sovereignty and organisation could be thrashed out step by step, without fear of interruption from foreign foes.

One great destruction we have to lament. England is an ancient state. A visitor standing on the Towers of Windsor Castle can see the site in the park of the primitive group of dwellings in which Edward the Confessor, before the Norman Conquest in 1066 held his Court. But London is a modern capital. Mediaeval London was burnt to ashes in 1666, in a week's conflagration, started by a careless maidservant who was too sleepy to rake out the fires of the master-baker for whom she worked, before going to bed. The primitive pumping machinery used to bring water from the river in such emergencies was immediately consumed, and without it there was no effectual means of checking the flames, which leapt from street to street of lath and plaster dwellings, rendered dry and inflammable by a rainless summer. There was little loss of life but in a few days the capital was destroyed. The «Great Fire of London» like the earthquake at Lisbon, startled the whole civilized world. So it comes about that while you can still see Shakespeare's England in many places, notably in the west Midlands, Worcestershire (Plate 127) and Warwickshire (Plates 136 to 138), Shakespeare's London, including the Mermaid Tavern where he drank with his friends, and Cheapside where Falstaff revelled, has all gone, and in all probability the greater part of the two first editions of his plays were destroyed at the same time. For the booksellers brougth their stock for safety into the great Gothic Cathedral which dominated the City and which was burnt to the ground. What else was lost, in Churches burnt down to their Roman foundations, in Guild houses, Palaces, converted Monasteries and dwellings of rich nobles and merchants, documents, pictures, carving, plate, can hardly be counted. Of the buildings in the City of London which Shakespeare actually saw the Tower (Plate 3), then a sinister fortress with a reputation not unlike that of the Bastille, and a few timbered houses in Holborn and Fleet Street alone remain.

Thus the permanence of settled life provides England with an almost unique inheritance from former ages. Never we have experienced such systematic havoc as at one time nearly destroyed the life of Germany or the devastations of the perpetual Hugenot wars in France, or the repeated assault on Italy from sea and shore. This security is reflected not only in the architecture, but in the character of our people; in their placable nature, their tolerance, their delight in life and open-air existence, and also perhaps in their cool air of serenity, which the observer sometimes finds arrogant and sometimes amusing.

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If we consider the progress of history, as recorded in its monuments, we must note that of the earliest stages, few traces remain. The relics of Paleolithic man are of the scantiest. The Cave Dweller in Britain was not, as in France, an artistic race. Neolithic remains are very fairly abundant and widespread. Those found in Ireland show an unusually high degree of finish and artistic quality. How Neolithic man came here is, naturally, conjectural. But his tools, huts, burial places, are often found when excavating under cities of more modern construction. He was probably the founder of London. The Roman often settled where he had been before. But Great Britain does not offer, as do many warmer and drier climates such as the Valley of the Nile, the materials for an almost continuous panorama of the history of mankind. A circle of huts here, a group of graves there, containing crouching mummified figures, arrow heads, pottery, in patches and holes, give a kind of a glimpse only of this pre-historic time.

Of the products of the bronze age we have the great circle of monoliths of Stonehenge (Plate 33), another at Aberystwyth (Plate 107), a gigantic ruin at Avebury and the fortifications of Maiden castle near Dorchester (Plate 38). There are stray Dolmens, particularly in Wales; and a few Menhirs; neither in anything approaching the numbers in which they are found in Brittany. A considerable number of weapons have also been found, and of moulds and tools to make them. But all this, as elsewhere, is pre-historic; there are no written records of this early civilization.

The Roman occupation of Great Britain was not as long or as intense as in many European countries. It did not become effectual until after the Christian era. It ended officially in 410, and was succeeded by a period of unrecorded life lasting nearly two centuries. All Roman buildings and cities which have been excavated show signs of having been burnt before they were abandoned. The Social life which succeeded Rome, though far from being barbaric, was mainly rural; and the cities fell into decay. We have therefore no Roman buildings in repair and use, like the Porta Nigra and basilica at Trier, and nothing to compare with the temples and amphitheatres of Southern France. The Roman foundations of London are often encountered by builders digging foundations to-day, or trenches for the water mains and electric cables of modern civilization. They can actually be seen in the crypt of the church of St. Mary le-Bow. Pavements of villas and courtyards, as in the Isle of Wight and Bignor in Sussex; an occasional burying place (traces of Roman dead have been found within the precincts of Westminster Abbey) altars, monuments, *caches* of coins, pottery and weapons, are fairly thickly scattered over England and Southern Scotland; though the claim of Roman historians that the Romans under Hadrian reached the very northern coasts of the island can hardly be maintained.

One impressive relic remains (Plate 234); — the Roman Wall; built originally in turf under the Emperor Hadrian and replaced in stone by Severus. It runs

from South Shields to Solway Firth, still marching for many miles defiantly across hill and valley. Originally built as a defence against the marauding Picts and Scots, it reveals to-day something of the clumsiness and of the might of Rome. At Bath, in Somerset, the original Roman baths (Plate 88) are in existence, and were till lately in use. Smart Society in the eighteenth century bathed in the same tank as that in which the Roman nobles and generals plunged to cure their rheumatism. Other Roman remains are chiefly foundations and fragments, in the Tower of London and (lately excavated) at York, Chester and elsewhere.

Christianity came to Britain in intermittent periods. There undoubtedly were Christians in the Roman period, though only a few Christian relics have been found. And, unquestionably, there is a longer unbroken tradition of Christianity in Wales and Ireland than in the South and East of England. When St. Augustine landed in A. D. 597, thereby ending the unrecorded period of early English history, there was certainly an early Christian Church in the country, with whom, on a number of matters of doctrine and custom the new evangelists were soon in dispute. Relics of this early stage exist at Canterbury and at Glastonbury (Plates 76. 77). But of Early Romanesque architecture nothing survives. The legend remains in English literature of the Holy Grail at Glastonbury, of Arthur and his knights maintaning in the west a last desperate fight against the heathen, of the island valley of Avalon far out in the sunset seas, from which he would one day return to restore the Round Table and the Christian faith.

When we come to the later Romanesque, brought here across the channel by the conquerors of Normandy, we are in better case, for we have here some of the most magnificent examples in Europe. Surpreme among them is the great Cathedral of Durham (Plate 223 et seq.) «half house of God, half fortress 'gainst the Scots», standing defiant on a low hill and looking as if it never could be moved at any time. The purest example known to me is the little chapel in the Tower of London. For few of our «Norman Cathedrals» are Norman throughout; they have often, Gothic choirs and clerestoreys, roofs and cloisters, by which the great builders of the thirteenth century replaced or supplemented the original Norman. At Chichester, Norwich and especially at Ely, are majestic examples of the rounded arch and strong pillars, proving that impression of power which that race descending from the Viking region, has stamped wherever it went on both sides of the channel and in far Mediterranean seas.

The Gothic ecclesiastical architecture of England came straight from its origin, and sudden brilliant flowering in the Ile de France. That Gothic crept eastward a little beyond the Rhine. It made tentative though ineffectual attempts to pass downwards into Italy. It half conquered Spain with the Christian crusade against the Moors. It raised buildings in remote districts of Southern Scotland and even in Ireland. But its core and centre remain between Paris

and London; and the two great Monts St. Michel seem as it were to signal the unity of the thirteenth century architecture across the narrow seas. These most marvellous and friendly creations of men's hands were erected at the time when France and England were practically one kingdom.

Westminster Abbey (the second Church on the site, the earlier being Norman) is believed to have owed something to the architect of Notre Dame and has many resemblances to Saint Denis. Lincoln Cathedral is known to have been designed and built for St. Hugh of Lincoln, a French Bishop and Saint. Yet there are also many local variations and developments. As elsewhere, the variety in local building material imposes a difference in aspect and atmosphere. Thus we have the silvery Portland Stone of Westminster Abbey, the rosy-red sand stone of Chester Cathedral and of Worcester, (Plate 125) the yellow-grey of St. Albans, the curious dappled flint of the great churches in Norfolk. On the whole the humidity of our climate has discouraged the development of the open-carved bell-tower, like those of Ulm and Freiburg-in-Breisgau. But we can show any number of examples of the straight upright four cornered Gothic; the tall pointed slated steeple and the blunt spire covered with wooden shingles, as found especially in Somerset. We have no ancient examples of the gabled belfry. Three round «Crusading» churches, built in imitation of the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem; St. Sepulchre's at Northampton, the Temple Church in London, and the Round Church at Cambridge, exhibit the comparatively minor part which England played in the Crusades.

When the Gothic passed into the perpendicular, and roofs mounted ever higher and stone support was replaced by sheets of coloured glass, we built Kings College Chapel at Cambridge, Henry VII's Chapel at Westminster containing the tombs of many kings: St. Georges Chapel at Windsor and the Chapel of Henry VI's pious foundation at Eton, the most famous of English schools. But we possess in this style no such wonders of the world as the choir and transepts of Beauvais or the greatest of Rouen's three marvellous fanes.

On the architecture of the Renaissance period in England, there are stamped two great names, Inigo Jones and Christopher Wren. Wren's fertile invention was the source of most of the London City churches, rebuilt in such numbers after the great fire. It is asserted, that he never built two spires alike. His masterpiece was St. Paul's Cathedral (Plate 2), built with the memory of St. Peters, Rome, in his mind. Inigo Jones had less opportunity and a shorter career. But the remains of Whitehall Palace (now the United Service Institution) from a window of which Charles I passed to his execution and the beautiful palace of Greenwich, blossoming above the mean streets and smoke of South East London, are abiding evidence of his genius.

Domestic architecture is as a rule more characteristic than ecclesiastic of the country where it is found, especially in the smaller and humbler forms.

Cottages built of local material to suit the local climate take on particular features and add to the variegated stock of types. The villager does not castellate his chimney pots and put gothic pinnacles upon a jerry-built bungalow or blossom out in the manner humourously recorded by Charles Kingsley of «Harthover House». «The centre Early English with a huge portico copied from the Parthenon — the grand staircase was copied from the Catacombs at Rome, the back staircase from the Taj Mahal at Agra — the cellars from the Caves of Elephanta, the offices from the Pavilion at Brighton.»

Ever since the Great Fire, London as a whole has adopted the rigid rule ordained by the ancient city which is its heart and centre, that henceforth all its buildings must be brick or stone. But buildings of the kind that formed ancient London; — red brick, with the upper storeys projecting, and the beams painted in contrasting colours, can be found about Sussex and Kent (for example at Alfriston, Plate 21) and in many of the lesser cities, especially the Cathedral towns. Another form of early dwelling, brick-fronted with the rest of the construction of lath and plaster, naturally survives on sufferance or much restored; and is found chiefly in Essex and the Eastern counties (Plate 181). Large portions of old London were of no more enduring material. A special form of black and white striped house can be seen in Kent and Sussex, the hop-growing counties, (hop-fields are the English vineyard) and M. Karel Kapek was astonished to meet in Chester houses covered with tiles, both wall and roof, arranged like the scales of a fish. Another type of cottage is built of brick and covered with overlapping planks. These are sometimes tarred in the seaside towns, and sometimes painted cream or white or striped. In Somerset the local stone is coarse-grained and hard, so that all carved work is carried out in wood; the tracery of Gothic windows, the barrel-vaulted roofs of churches (locally known as a «Wagon roof») and the rood-screens. Another type of house surviving in these districts and known as «Cob» has the rammed earth walls which have existed among all peoples, and are here found white-washed, two stories high, and up to two hundred years old (Plate 64). On the whole you do not find very steep roofs in the indigenous architecture of the countryside. Rain rather than snow provides the normal weather-problem, thatch, in those district where it is still permitted, is curved to fit the contours, like a thick cloth laid over the garret-windows and gables (Plate 64).

There was a succession of mediaeval castles near the coast (no part of the country is more than seventy miles from the sea). Many of these are now merely interesting relics, such as Bodiam or Pevensey. But a large number have been transformed into modern dwelling houses, such as Arundel (Plates 24-28), or used as garrisons, as at Dover or at Edinburgh (Plate 243). English monarchs, from time to time attempted campaigns against the castles of their feudal nobles. Oliver Cromwell did his best to wreck the remainder of

them, finding them dangerous centres of revolt for his royalist opponents. But he discovered, owing to the massiveness of mediaeval masonry and the feebleness of the explosives of his age, the enterprise more formidable than he had expected. Not unnaturally, the castles along the Welsh borders (Plate 100, Plate 202) and towards the Scottish border, where there was an age-long bickering of cattle-raids and «moss trooping» even in times of peace, show more plainly their original function of fortresses than over the rest of England. In Scotland itself, partly because a poorer country could not afford to rebuild, partly because clan feuds existed in an active form, roused and expressed in the dynastic quarrel until far into the eighteenth century, many of the castles retain their mediaeval form unchanged. Later generations may have put in decorations or modern apparatus of light and heat. But in Glamis Castle (Plate 253), the massive walls and bastions, the small windows and towering battlements so needful for the safety of its earlier occupants frown still upon the surrounding hills. So fixed is the fortress type as the «grand house» of Scotland that it is often rather ineptly copied by the modern builder of shooting boxes and country residences, to the quite unnecessary exclusion of air and sunshine.

With the decline of the feudal nobility after the Wars of the Roses, and the consolidation of power in the hands of the Tudor Kings and Queens a more peaceful era set in; and the fortress dwelling was discouraged. The Tudor house, often build round two courtyards and thus rather fancifully described as E — shaped and a compliment to Queen Elizabeth, can be seen at Hatfield, at Compton Wynyates in Warwickshire, in the older portions of Hampton Court and Fulham Palace. Traces of the Gothic remain in windows, doorways and gates, but fashions believed to be Italian added the external decoration of carved wreaths, brought in the classical arch and curved niche. And by the seventeenth century, the various houses of the great nobility were pleasure houses pure and simple. There was a wave of building in the French Chateau form (Wrest Park was designed by Le Notre). An extremely plain style, with large sash windows flush with the wall of the house, carefully placed in a formal symmetry, the beauty of the whole being obtained by the proportion of the design and nothing else, is associated rather recklessly with the name of Queen Anne and the early Hanoverian Kings. Wren brought this special style to perfection, Chelsea Hospital, built by Charles II as a home for war veterans being perhaps the most perfect example, and some others are to be found in the neighbourhood of St. Pauls.

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There are two noticeable features of English scenery to-day, which distinguish it from the greater part of Europe. First, that it is landlord's country and not peasants' country. The Revolution never crossed the Channel into England. The small owners of land gradually disappeared with the enclosure of the

commons and the growth of the great cities. Successive classes of rich men arose, who desired the power and prestige which came from the ownership of vast estates, often carrying with them the nomination of seats in Parliament. Thus we have the «planters», who made vast fortunes out of the «sugar islands» of the West Indies; the «Nabobs», bringing back the loot of the exploitation of India; later the wealthy cosmopolitans, chiefly Jews, who had acquired the gold and diamonds of South Africa. And during all the time of commercial expansion, the men who had made money in the workshops and factories of great cities, turned to the countryside, erecting great houses and adding field to field. The whole character of the landscape is thus sharply distinguished from (say) France or South Germany. In some districts, the population is so sparse that the land has become almost one vast wilderness. In others the owners of ancient castles and lordly pleasure houses can boast that they can see twenty or thirty square miles, and not an acre of them not their own. The forests are maintained for pleasure, beauty and sport, and therefore entirely differ from the forests of those countries where the trees are cultivated for use as timber or fuel. Great parks, surrounding historic houses, in which tame deer abound, ornamented by isolated oak trees, and long avenues of many miles lead to the great mansion, occupy fertile land, which in peasant's country would be dug and tilled whith indefatigable assiduity. The second is that in rural England, the «green» is steadily encroaching on the «gold». Every year more cornland is put down to grass; or, as it would be more correct to say, in large districts allowed to go partially out of cultivation, in areas which are not real pasture, but coarse grazing, mingled with twitch and thistle. The war made an artificial change, by the Government enforcement of the ploughing up of grass lands for the growing of wheat and cereal crops, for the supply of home-grown food for the people. But since the war natural forces have resumed their control. A group of Continental agricultural experts conveyed from London to Manchester enquired towards the end of their journey «where the cultivated land began». The acreage under wheat, for the growth of which England was first famous in pre-historic time, and whose wealth, together with tin and the rich minerals first attracted invaders to our shores, decreases steadily year by year. This is due in the main to the fact that labourers will not stay to cultivate the land, and every year sweep in great numbers into the industrial cities, the coal-mines, and beyond the sea. In large parts of the country, especially round these cities, the beauty of the villages is maintained by artifical expenditure of those who draw no wealth from the land. But in others which possess no particular attraction of hill and valley, such as the Eastern Counties, especially Norfolk, once the centre of high prosperity, the countryside is studded with decaying hamlets, and huge empty churches falling into ruin; reminiscent of the title of Réné Bazin's famous novel «La terre qui meurt».

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A lively controversy has raged as to what remains in effect on the national type of the various invasions and immigrations to which the country was subject in the early days of its history; — Iberians, Celts, Romans, Jutes, Angles, Saxons, Danes and Northmen. Traces of each can be seen in place names and surnames, words, and occasionally in tough and enduring local customs. But the assessing of their relative bulk and duration is a matter for violent discussion, and cannot adequately be treated here. Apart from Wales, which is plainly Celtic in race and language, and a vanishing local type in Cornwall and other western counties, the prevailing type of Englishman and woman is blue eyed and fair haired.

The present writer once made the experiment with a friend of sitting beside a towpath on the Thames on a public holiday and counting, the one the brown-eyed and the other the blue-eyed people that passed. In spite of the presence of a considerable contingent of Jewish families the blue-eyed (grey counting as blue) won by a large majority. The purely flaxen hair, however is not very common, golden, light brown, and every shade of red being more frequent. Before the recent custom of wearing short hair, English women were as famous for their abundant tresses as for their white, clear skins.

As for the component parts of the English language, they are too numerous to describe, for the wanderers of a seafaring race have brought home the slang of half the globe, and every war has added its quota of phrases. One characteristic has been noted by Dean Inge, the wealth of monosyllables, so that whole lines of poetry and whole phrases of prose will consist entirely of them. The modern German custom of aggregating compound words is a perplexity to English writers. Carlyle used it a little, but the bulk of English men of letters would not for anything in the world divide themselves from the music of such lines as some of the phrases of the burial service of the liturgy of the established Church or the great monosyllabic summaries of life and death in Shakespeare: — «We bring our years to an end as it were a tale that is told» (The English Burial Service). «I live by bread like you, feel want, taste grief, need friends» (Shakespeare Richard II). «We are such stuff as dreams are made on, and our little life is rounded with a sleep» (Shakespeare Tempest).

Briefly one may assert that the English race is substantially, both in origin and temperament of Northern or Nordic character. There is nothing of the Latin in us. The Norman Conquest brought indeed all western civilisation and the Roman Church into this island. But it was a Conquest only, and had no more affect on the national type than the British Raj has produced on the national type of India. In every conceivable and individual characteristic the Englishman is antipathetic to, and often incomprehensible by the people of France and Spain and Italy. He has also no trace of the Slav, in his composition. Of all the German Tribes his affinity appears most congruous

to the Saxon. This island people is a branch of the combined races which entered Europe by the northern avenue, and is sharply divided from the immigration which swept up northward from pressure of population round the Mediterranean sea.

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No country in the world has been more clearly interpreted, and with greater enthusiasm in its literature than «this little land of England». And this, not merely in a kind of sacred patriotism for the whole of its soil and scenery, but in the enthusiasm for special and localised parts of it, revealed in description by authors of national and international fame. There is hardly a single one of its counties, whose people cannot boast of some writer who has depicted either in prose or verse, the character of the inhabitants, the beauty of its buildings or the charm and glory of the country-side.
You may start with Kent, in Mr. H. G. Wells's novels; the «garden of England», a land of fruit and hops and growing corn, with a radiance of blossom on all the trees in later spring and the serene quiet of maturity in autumnal days. Mr. Rudyard Kipling and Mr. Hilaire Belloc compete, both in prose and verse, to proclaim the supremacy of Sussex and «the great hills of the South Country which lie along the sea». Almost every city and village in Dorset is described under easily recognised pseudonyms by Mr. Thomas Hardy, the greatest living English novelist. And the tragedies of Dorset folk are set in a background of the hills and heaths of that lovely land. Devonshire, the historic home of the first British merchant adventurers, has a multitude of writers such as Mr. Eden Philpotts, and Mr. Blackmore, who also possess a special affection for the characteristics of its poorer peasants at present sharply divided in character from the inhabitants of the great cities. And Cornwall, that rocky peninsula, in which one can never escape from the «light and sound and darkness of the sea», and which draws men by a kind of magic towards the Lands End and four thousand miles of the Atlantic Ocean, seems to have exercised a special fascination for all our younger novelists, just as it has created a special school of painting. Their heroes and heroines are either natives of Cornwall, and pass from it into the great cities, with the memory of it never out of their minds, and always drawn back to it before the end; or it is the man of the cities who endeavours to escape from some tangled tragedy, in refuge in this strange land of fierce granite cliffs and grim primitive people, whose shores have been strewn with the wrecks of great ships from immemorial time, and against which the ocean seems always battering the sharp-jagged rocks with its multitudinous seas. I need not carry the survey through all the regions of England. But in Tennyson you have the low hills of Lincolnshire with the distant «scream of a maddened beach dragged down by the wave»; in Swinburne the forsaken gardens of a Norfolk where one looks northward «from the shore which has no shore beyond it, set in all the sea». It is a tormented land where

that sea is perpetually eating away the foundations of the habitations of men, and great cities and Cathedrals lie buried far below the waters. Wordsworth has almost made immortal in verse the Lake Country of Westmoreland and Cumberland, in the description of the region where he dwelt for nearly fifty years. And above all Shakespeare, in almost every play and under whatever name, is giving you the woods and flowers and quiet untroubled beauty of the region round that Stratford from which he passed into the turmoil and squalor of London, and to which he returned in the end to die. But even Shakespeare, though reared in the heart of England, and never, so far as we know, having gained a sight of the sea, is still full of the underlying thought of it; partly indeed, as in the «Tempest», with its fierce moods of caprice and indifference to man's survival; but partly also as exulting in that «triumphant sea», by which England is «bound in»; which «serves it in the office of a wall or as a moat defensive to a house against the envy of less happier lands»; and in an England «whose rocky shore» evermore «beats back the envious siege of watery Neptune». He was born, bred and lived in England. His London, as I have said, has gone up in smoke, a crowded crumbling half-timbered city, exhibiting, in picture and model to the modern eye, a curiously rural appearance. But his England (in which term can probably be included his Scotland, France, Rome, Verona, Venice, Illyria, «a wood near Athens», and «the Sea Coast of Bohemia») still survives in a hundred villages of black and white cottages, in old manor houses, in the dark-red brick or grey stone of many Elizabethan Mansions, and even in a number of buildings up and down the country to which he specifically alludes in his plays. Pre-eminently the Tower of London, scene of stirring and tragic events even after his day, must have been familiar to him. The Archbishop's Palace at York, the Jerusalem Chamber at Westminster, the cliffs by Dover and Milford Haven, these remain, not much changed from his time. Most of all, the English landscape of woods and hills, the English flowers, rivers, climate and atmosphere still stand and survive the chances of war and the more destructive power of greed and folly.
Among the most notable of these descriptive authors is Sir Walter Scott. Byron, though English, (and partially Scottish) by race, lived a large part of his literary life abroad, and staged his dramas and epics on a Continental background which he had actually seen, and which remains as a study of the beauties of Europe. Of the places in England where he lived, Newstead, his ancestral home, is not particularly interesting; and the miserable childish years he passed at Aberdeen, lame, despised and neglected, were not associated with anything picturesque in Scotland. He is one of the most famous of the famous men of Trinity College, Cambridge. But the place to which he would most gladly have returned and from which he felt his exile most keenly was London, and especially the smart aristocratic end of it about Mayfair.
But with Scott the case is different. The «Walter Scott country» round about the Scottish border, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond further north, still appear

much as he saw them. Cab-drivers in Edinburgh will show you the scenes of his novels as if they were historical events; and the barrenness of the country has preserved the fields of his imagination from the speculative builder. To see the England Shakespeare saw, demands some effort, some travel and imagination. But the most unenterprising tourist in a railway train can see the Scotland of Walter Scott, its rocky glens, shining-lakes, ruined Castles and Abbeys, wild mountains and heathery slopes, and create there for himself his version of the mediaeval twilight, in its glory and its gloom.

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Space forbids comment on the great majority of these pictures, and their association with actions and persons of historic fame. But there are some which are related to undying memories.

The Tower of London (Plate 5) is among the oldest historical buildings we possess. The central fortress stands on Roman foundations and is largely Norman in architecture. Here Shakespeare staged several scenes in *Richard III.* Here Anne Boleyn, the lovely second wife of Henry VIII, for whose sake he quarreled with the Pope and inaugurated the Reformation, was beheaded by order of her angry husband, on charges whose truth or falsehood can now never be known. Here her daughter, afterwards the redoubtable Queen Elizabeth suffered imprisonment during the reign of her elder sister Mary Tudor; who also caused a number of her enemies to die here, including Jane Grey, the nine days queen; here Raleigh the explorer was imprisoned for twenty years, and wrote the history of the world. Here Catholic imprisoned Protestant and Protestant Catholic; and here many of the leaders of the rebellions against the Hanoverian Kings came to their end. Picturesque and archaic as it looks to-day keeping «watch and ward over London Town» through so many disordered centuries it stands as a memorial of the tragic events of all historic time.

On the little island of Westminster, (Plate 8) (the streams still run under the pavements) stands Westminster Abbey, Coronation Church and burial place of Kings, and Pantheon of England's greatness. Here lie Newton and Darwin, within a few paces of Livingstone, who lies within a few steps of the «Unknown Warrior», representing all the British who died in the Great War. Here also lies Mary Stuart, not far from her great enemy Elizabeth. Here lie Gladstone and the elder and the younger Pitt. Between the Abbey and the river stand the Houses of Parliament, a modern experiment in imitation Gothic on the site of an earlier Palace. Beside it lies Westminster Hall, 800 years old, once a royal banqueting hall, one of the finest secular Gothic buildings in the world; where Charles I was tried and refused to plead, and in more recent times the dead body of Gladstone lay in state and many historic trials have been held.

The tall house to the right of the picture of Hyde Park Corner (Plate 11) is

Apsley House, presented by the nation to the great Duke of Wellington in gratitude for the victory of Waterloo.
Seaford Cliffs (Plate 22) form part of the «White Cliffs of England», celebrated in song, Arundel (Plate 24, 25, 26), the home of the Dukes of Norfolk is one of the few mediaeval castles complete and inhabited. Winchester, (Plate 31) of which the Cathedral is here shown, was once the capital of England.
Stonehenge, (Plate 33) one of the most famous of English Bronze age monuments, lies in the centre of a great inland plain, whose vastness almost dwarfs its huge monoliths. The Isle of Wight (Plate 42) has been a pleasure resort of England since the time of the Romans, and acquired added fame as the home of Tennyson the Poet Laureate, the birth place of Swinburne, and one of the royal residences of Queen Victoria, Osborne House, in which she died. It is the centre of the great Yachting contests where all the nations of the world compete.
Oxford University is famous both for its buildings and for the men who once were students in them. In the general view (Plate 148) can be seen the roofs of the Bodleian, a library second only in size and possessions to the great library at the British Museum. Gladstone was at Christchurch, Asquith, Lord Grey and Lord Curzon at Balliol, Cardinal Newman originated the «Oxford Movement» from Oriel. Here also as a tutor at Christchurch studied, lived and died «Lewis Carroll» alias Charles Dodgson, the author of «Alice in Wonderland», who perhaps achieved as wide an international fame as any other son of Oxford. Samuel, Johnson, John Wesley, Shelley and Matthew Arnold, (who made the scenery round Oxford the special subject of his verse) all gratuated here with a long roll cell of men eminent in Church and State; Oriel, the oldest College was founded eight hundred years ago, and Cardinal Wolsey founded Christchurch and William of Wykeham, New College, other benefectors these magnificent homes of «lost causes and impossible loyalties». The beauty of Oxford, its high tradition of scholarship, the quality and character of the men educated within its boundaries is challenged only by Cambridge; the two historic Universities between them having been renowned in all mediaeval Europe, and representing something unique not only in England but in the English speaking world. Cambridge is the representative of a different attitude of mind. In the Civil War Oxford was Royalist, Cambridge Puritan. Oxford was the cradle of the Anglo Catholic movement; Cambridge the home of the new sciences. Trinity College (Plate 165) was the home of Sir Isaac Newton, of Byron, of Tennyson, of Arthur Balfour, of Campbell Bannerman, of Mr. Baldwin, three British Prime Ministers of this century. Here is the gateway of Christ's College (Plate 159), where I had the honour to be scholar and fellow, founded by Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, over 400 years ago; which cherishes the great names in poetry and science of John Milton and Charles Darwin.

Here I was the contemporary of General Jan Smuts who first fought England in the South African war and later ruled South Africa as its Dominion Prime Minister for many years.

A stone's throw away, Sidney Sussex College boasts the educations of Oliver Cromwell. And you can see St. Johns College (Plate 161) where the young Wordsworth meditated on Nature and the Spirit of man. Passing down Trinity Street (Plate 166) you reach the unique glory of King's College Chapel (Plate 162), founded by Henry VI, of which, with its high perpendicular roof and sheets of coloured glass, the poet declared: «They dreamt not of a perishable home who thus could build.» Erasmus was entertained at Queen's College. William Pitt was a child of Pembroke. There is hardly one of these historic foundations which cannot claim some names of renown. The contests in all forms of athletics between the students of the Universities, especially the annual boat-race on the Thames, are accepted as a type of all that is best in sportsmanship, and excite enormous interest among all classes of Society.

Ely (Plate 178), with its marvellous Norman Nave occupying a tiny hillock in the heart of the English fens, is one of the oldest foundations in England; and the neighbouring marshes were the scene of the last resistance of the Saxon under Hereward the Wake, to the Norman Conquest. It was much favoured, in earlier days by Canute, the Danish King of England. It was also the early home of Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Pauls Cathedral in London.

Devonshire is famous as the home of the sea-rovers, who followed on the tracks of Columbus, circumnavigated the world and defeated the Spanish Armada, daring the Atlantic in tiny ships hardly larger than the collier's brig of to-day. There is a charming poem describing Francis Drake, a short swarthy man, walking in Totnes High Street (Plate 5) under these arcades and picking up a little boy of four, giving him his orange, a scarce dainty in those days, and carrying him home. From Plymouth (Plate 69) the founders of Puritan America sailed in the *Mayflower* to New England; and at Dartmouth (Plate 70), in a modern college, the naval cadets, the boys who are to become the Officers of the British Navy, undergo their training.

Glastonbury Abbey (Plate 76) once one of the greatest of British monastic foundations is the oldest religious building in England. There is a legend that Joseph of Arimathea came here bringing the Holy Thorn from the Cross of Christ. Excavation still recovers much of interest, and there are those who hope to find, beneath the ruins the cup of the Holy Grail.

Bath (Plate 89) was a favourite watering place all through the eighteenth century and its natural mineral waters still find favour as a cure for rheumatism. Scarcely a famous name of all this time is not associated with its splendours, from Richardson, the author of «Clarissa Harlowe» to Defoe the author of «Robinson Crusoe». It is the scene of most of the early English novels.

Worcester (Plate 125) once stood a siege, and a victory here established Oliver Cromwell in power for the remainder of his short life and sent the future Charles II on one of the most romantic escapes in history. In the rose-coloured Cathedral under a gilded tomb before the altar, lies buried King John, the subject of Shakespeare's tragedy. Court Farm and Broadway are examples of the architecture of Shakespeare's day.
Stratford-on-Avon (Plate 133) is still the best known shrine in the English speaking world. Even where restoration and commercialism have done their worst it is impossible not te feel a thrill at the tomb and home of Shakespeare. Kenilworth (Plate 139) now in ruins will be remembered by the readers of Walter Scott. Hatfield (Plate 147) is associated with Queen Elizabeth and her famous ministers, the two William Cecils, Father and Son.

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Scotland has been, all through its turbulent history roughly divided into two parts, the Lowlands and the Highlands. The Lowlands were the comparatively level fertile country to the south. Here were found the most part of the fine buildings of Scotland, the great abbeys and castles and cathedrals. The Lowland being rich territories, suffered raids on two fronts, from the English on the Border an interchange of forays celebrated in many ballads; from the Highlanders, who lived in the great mass of mountains to the north of them, from whom they were in the last resort protected by the river Forth. Hence the saying: «Its Forth bridles the wild Highlander.» There wild regions reveal a great deal of unsurpassable natural beauty in their craggy hills misty lakes and valleys, augmented by the colours of the heather and the sombre black of the fir and pine. But the history, the antiquities and the literature of Scotland come mainly from the Lowlands, and a few towns near the sea coast. Sir Walter Scott came from a Berwickshire family near the English border and Burns from the English speaking southern half. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, the late labour prime minister is among the few famous Scotsmen who is a real Highlander; his home being at Lossiemouth on the Moray Firth. The Highlanders however made one great contribution to the general culture—their music. A Scotsman born in Berwick of an English mother, will be quite prepared to quarrel with his English neighbour of a few miles away for not sufficiently appreciating the skirrl of the bagpipes.
In Scotland the Reformation, after the abdication of Mary Stuart entirely captured the government of the country. In the far north Catholicism survived and has survived in many places to this day. But it survived among a poor wild and warlike population who were regarded with hostility by the more prosperous and settled parts of the country. The finest religious buildings, abbeys and churches lay towards the south, well within reach of the Government at Edinburgh; in a passion of hostility against Catholicism led and instigated by the Reformer John Knox, who ordered the people: «If you would get

rid of these rooks, you must poke out their nests», the great Abbeys and monasteries and cathedrals at no time as abundant as in England suffered a far more complete destruction, than in the southern kingdom. Melrose and Rosslyn are ruins and many broken arches and roofless naves lie scattered among the villages.

The castles had a better chance of survival. They were a social necessity to a far later date than in England. The clan feud and the great dynastic quarrel of the eighteenth century compelled many of the feudal chiefs to keep their strongholds in good order. Standing as they often do above brawling streams among steep rocky hills and in narrow valleys, they often afford examples of what seems an almost exaggerated romance.

Edinburgh claims proudly in open competition the title of one of the most beautiful cities in the world. It has older buildings than London and stands in a more impressive position under the mountain known as Arthur's seat. Many of its oldest streets survive, too many perhaps for the health of its inhabitants, and the castle on its high rock embodies much the same memories as the Tower of London, the feuds, tragedies and executions of Scottish history. The city is the seat of a famous medical school and of a university, and in spite of the union with England and the drift southward and out into the dominions of many great Scotsmen is still an intellectual metropolis. Holyrood Palace is associated closely with the tragic history of Mary Stuart. Here Rizzio was murdered by her husband Darnley in her presence (The room is still shown) and near here Darnley himself was killed by an explosion; it is suspected with her connivance in revenge.

The sea of mountains to the North West retained for years its own civilisation. To day it is vanishing under two influences, the influx of visitors of alien race and tongue who seek here in shooting, fishing and deer stalking a renewal of the health they have wasted in the great cities, and the emigration of the population to these cities and to America which will in short time leave whole territories to the beast and the bird and such districts as the stormy Hebrides, peopled only by the old, the foolish and the dead.

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Ireland might seem to have required more illustrations than are given in this volume. It is the oldest home of Christianity in the British Isles and possesses still relics of stone Abbeys and Churches and Castles, erected at a time when the chief buildings in England were of wood alone. But Ireland has suffered through all the centuries from furious and devastating invasions from her English conquerors, who constructed little but devoted their attention to burning and plunder. Her villages are woefully devoid of beauty as compared with those of the English landscape. Her new Cathedrals are the product of the last century, erected for the most part since the Catholic Church has been tolerated there and exhibit frequently the worst elements

of imitation Gothic, entirely mechanical in appearance and entirely derivative in origin from Modern European rather than ancient Irish sources. Only in some far distant hill or valley you will discover a broken arch, half concealed by nettles or ivy, a ruined tower, a crumbling wall which will indicate the remains of what was once a great and flourishing civilization. On the other hand the landscape abides defiantly triumphant over all man's injuries and follies. The Irish people and the friends and visitors to Ireland challenge the right of Japan to call itself the most beautiful Island in the world. That beauty is largely one of colour and cannot be represented in photogravure. I have seen amazing blue distances in Roscommon, the delicacy of tint of the Wicklow hills from the Phoenix Park in Dublin, and far out on the Atlantic sea-board the sun sinking in masses of purple and green and gold. On the other hand it is in a rain laden wind, in normal stretches of time, a land of pearly grays. I have visited this so long tormented «Island of Saints», in dark days and bright, its stretches of green fields, its long lakes and rivers and at the west, the great bays and inlets created by the beating of the Atlantic on its rocky shore. I would repeat the words of a great writer Mr. H.W. Nevinson «In all my journeyings I have never been disappointed», for «in Ireland which is the most beautiful country in the world I naturally found an excess of beauty that is overwhelming». «So deep is this inexplicable passion that the sight or even the imagination of any Irish scene, no matter how dreary others might think it, stirs my heart like the cry of the curlew flying.» Mr. Hoppé has selected the beauties of Killarney, which in their quiet kindness have become a centre of pilgrimage for the whole English speaking world.

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Here therefore, defying the passage of time one may imagine looking down on England at intervals during the centuries. For thousands of years, there is nothing but a gigantic tangled forest varied by a stretch of marshes from which a few highlands and hills emerge. You turn the wheel and men appear on these high lands erecting strange stone altars; and patches of wheat and corn emerge from the forest jungle. You turn the wheel again; the forest is steadily diminishing. There are little wooden villages and large wooden barns and wool erections bearing the name of palaces and still the corn land is steadily growing on the jungle. The wheel turns again; the jungle has practically disappeared. It has been converted as in Yorkshire by the Cistercian monks or in Norfolk, which is crowded with wealthy towns living on the wool trade into great sheep runs. Little wooden cities, surrounded by walls are arising all over the country, crowded with tall stone churches and connected together by bridle paths and rough roads. Even in the forest depths shine out the lights of great monasteries and the people are beginning to erect churches with towers and spires and high roofs encompassed by and crowded with beautiful art, which shows they are no longer cowering under the fear

of the powers of darkness. You turn again, the land is settled save for heaths and commons; larger aggregations of people are causing black blots on the landscape; especially one of them which the kings desire in vain to see reduced lest, as one of them declared «England will shortly be London and London England». Again the wheel turns, vast factories are pouring out their smoke by day and their pillars of fire by night. The country is penetrated by innumerable railway tracks, carrying the products of the cities to each other and to the great ports for export abroad. For the moment England is the workshop of the world. Then in the latest but not the last revolution those cities have flung out great tentacles into the countryside.

Huge ways are driven through the quiet country places for an ever increasing traffic of ever more wandering machines. And amid the hectic fever of this new scientific manufacture, green England, carrying in her bosom such innumerable treasures of the past, settles down to sleep. Even this is a state of change and not of stability and the future will show a different vision to men's eyes.

So here is England. One can remember many more fascinating and beautiful lands. There is the magic of Bavaria and Southern Germany, with its blue distance and its villages and great eaved cottages, every one of which is a joy to the beholder. There is Provence, where the Gothic sweeps down to meet the still surviving Rome and the cities, Arles, Avignon, Nismes, Carcassonne, Les Baux, sound with the music and triumph of a song. There is the region of the great Cathedrals of Northern France; Chartres, Rouen, Beauvais, Amiens, Bourges, which a great English writer has described as «the kindest, most glorious and most friendly works ever created by the hand of man».

There is Italy, which alike in the soil and in the habitations of men, triumphantly maintains the title of the «smile of God». Here our summers are transitory and precarious. For the bulk of the year we are tormented by Arctic winds and Atlantic rain. But we can still show historic monuments of fadeless beauty swinging back the mind through unnumbered centuries, a land of tranquil peace which has been sung in unnumbered song and story; without envy but with pride and a kind of exultation, expressed in our greatest poet three hundred years ago «this other Eden demi-paradise», «This blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England».

CHARLES F. G. MASTERMAN M. A.
Late Member of the British Cabinet
Author of «The Condition of England»
«England after the War», &c. &c.

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Pl. 61. For «Asburnham» read «Asburton».
Pl. 79. Comma after «Front».
Pl. 101. For «Withe» read «White».
Pl. 204—207. For «Penhurst» read «Penshurst».
Pl. 144. For «Biddeston» read «Biddestone».
Pl. 267. For «Cattle» read «Bull».
Pl. 273. For «The College Green, Dublin, Ireland» read «Landscape in Ireland».

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Stirling
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Carter Bar
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Donegal B.
Belfast
Solway F.
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LONDON'S RIVER

LA TAMISE À LONDRES

LONDONS STROM

EL TÁMESIS

1* G. B

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL FROM THE BANKSIDE, LONDON

LONDRES, LA CATHÉDRALE SAINT-PAUL, VUE DU CÔTÉ DE LA TAMISE

ST. PAULS KATHEDRALE, VOM FLUSSUFER GESEHEN, LONDON

LA CATEDRAL DE SAN PABLO VISTA DESDE LA ORILLA DEL TÁMESIS

THE TOWER OF LONDON

LONDRES, LA TOUR

DER TOWER, LONDON

LA TORRE DE LONDRES

LONDON BRIDGE, LONDON

LONDRES, LE PONT DE LONDRES

DIE LONDONER BRÜCKE

EL PUENTE DE LONDRES, EN LONDRES

THE THAMES AT BLACKFRIARS, LONDON

LONDRES, LA TAMISE PRÈS DE BLACKFRIARS

DIE THEMSE BEI BLACKFRIARS, LONDON

EL TÁMESIS CERCA DE BLACKFRIARS, LONDRES

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON

LONDRES, LUDGATE HILL

LUDGATE HILL, LONDON

LUDGATE HILL, LONDRES

ST. MARTINS IN THE FIELDS, LONDON

LONDRES, SAINT-MARTIN-DES-CHAMPS

ST. MARTINS-IN-THE-FIELDS, LONDON

SAN MARTIN IN-THE-FIELDS, LONDRES

WESTMINSTER, LONDON

LONDRES, L'ABBAYE DE WESTMINSTER ET LE PALAIS DU PARLEMENT

WESTMINSTER, LONDON

LA ABADÍA DE WESTMINSTER, LONDRES

WHITEHALL, LONDON

LONDRES, WHITEHALL

WHITEHALL, LONDON

WHITEHALL, CÉLEBRE BARRIO DE LONDRES

WESTMINSTER FROM THE ST. JAMES' PARK, LONDON

LONDRES, WESTMINSTER VU DU PARC DE ST. JAMES

WESTMINSTER VOM ST. JAMES PARK GESEHEN, LONDON

LA ABADÍA DE WESTMINSTER VISTA DESDE EL PARQUE DE SAN JAMES

HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON

LONDRES, HYDE PARK CORNER

HYDE PARK CORNER, LONDON

UNA ESQUINA DE HYDE PARK, LONDRES

KENSINGTON GARDENS, LONDON

LONDRES, LE PARC DE KENSINGTON

KENSINGTON PARK, LONDON

LOS JARDINES DE KENSINGTON, LONDRES

HENLEY BRIDGE, SURREY

HENLEY, (COMTÉ DE SURREY), LE PONT

DIE BRÜCKE IN HENLEY, GRAFSCHAFT SURREY

EL PUENTE DE HENLEY, CONDADO DE SURREY

HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD, SURREY

GUILDFORD, (COMTÉ DE SURREY), LA "HIGH STREET"

HIGH STREET, GUILDFORD, GRAFSCHAFT SURREY

HIGH STREET, EN GUILDFORD, CONDADO DE SURREY

BURFORD, DORKING, SURREY

BURFORD PRÈS DE DORKING, (COMTÉ DE SURREY)

BURFORD, DORKING, GRAFSCHAFT SURREY

BURFORD, EN DORKING, CONDADO DE SURREY

SURREY PINES

PINS DANS LE COMTÉ DE SURREY

KIEFERN IN DER GRAFSCHAFT SURREY

PINARES EN EL CONDADO DE SURREY

SHERE, SURREY

SHERE (COMTÉ DE SURREY)

SHERE, GRAFSCHAFT SURREY

SHERE EN EL CONDADO DE SURREY

SUTTON PLACE, SURREY

CHÂTEAU DE SUTTON PLACE, (COMTÉ DE SURREY)

SCHLOSS SUTTON PLACE, GRAFSCHAFT SURREY

CASTILLO DE SUTTON PLACE, CONDADO DE SURREY

HIGH STREET IN MAYFIELD, SUSSEX

MAYFIELD, (COMTÉ DE SUSSEX). LA "HIGH STREET"

HIGH STREET IN MAYFIELD, GRAFSCHAFT SUSSEX

HIGH STREET, EN MAYFIELD, CONDADO DE SUSSEX

SIGN POST, MAYFIELD, SUSSEX

POTEAU INDICATEUR A MAYFIELD (COMTÉ DE SUSSEX)

WEGWEISER IN MAYFIELD, GRAFSCHAFT SUSSEX

MOJÓN EN MAYFIELD, CONDADO DE SUSSEX

OLD HOSTELRY, ALFRISTON, SUSSEX

VIEILLE AUBERGE À ALFRISTON (COMTÉ DE SUSSEX)

ALTES GASTHAUS IN ALFRISTON, GRAFSCHAFT SUSSEX

ANTIGUA FONDA EN ALFRISTON, CONDADO DE SUSSEX

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ENTRADA DE LA GRAN TORRE DEL CASTILLO DE ARUNDEL, CONDADO DE SUSSEX

ARUNDEL CASTLE, SUSSEX

CHÂTEAU D'ARUNDEL (COMTÉ DE SUSSEX)

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OLD HOUSES HORSHAM. SUSSEX

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L'OCÉAN ATLANTIQUE VU DU HAUT DES FALAISES DE BOURNEMOUTH (COMTÉ DE HAMPSHIRE)

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SCHLOSS ATHELHAMPTON, DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

DORCHESTER (COMTÉ DE DORSET). LE CHÂTEAU D'ATHELHAMPTON

CASTILLO DE ATHELHAMPTON, EN DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

THE KING'S CHAMBER, ATHELHAMPTON, DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

DORCHESTER (COMTÉ DE DORSET). LA CHAMBRE ROYALE DU CHÂTEAU D'ATHELHAMPTON

DAS KÖNIGSZIMMER, ATHELHAMPTON, DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

LA ALCOBA DEL REY EN EL CASTILLO DE ATHELHAMPTON, DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

"MAIDEN CASTLE", ROMAN RAMPARTS OF DEFENCE, DORCHESTER

DORCHESTER. "MAIDEN CASTLE" (RAMPARTS ROMAINS)

"MAIDEN CASTLE", RÖMISCHE VERTEIDIGUNGSWÄLLE, DORCHESTER

"MAIDEN CASTLE" O CASTILLO DE LA DONCELLA, BALUARTES ROMANOS, DORCHESTER

ROCKHAMPTON, DORSETSHIRE

ROCKHAMPTON (COMTÉ DE DORSET)

ROCKHAMPTON, DORSETSHIRE

ROCKHAMPTON, EN DORSETSHIRE

ST. PETERS CHURCH, DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

DORCHESTER (COMTÉ DE DORSET) L'ÉGLISE ST-PIERRE

DIE ST. PETERS KIRCHE, DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

IGLESIA DE SAN PEDRO, EN DORCHESTER, DORSETSHIRE

HIGH STREET, IN LYME REGIS, DORSETSHIRE

LYME REGIS (COMTÉ DE DORSET). LA "HIGH STREET"

HIGH STREET IN LYME REGIS, DORSETSHIRE

HIGH STREET EN LYME REGIS, DORSETSHIRE

BLACKGANG CHINE, VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT

VENTNOR (ILE DE WIGHT). LA GORGE DE BLACKGANG

BLACKGANG SCHLUCHT BEI VENTNOR, INSEL WIGHT

DESFILADERO "BLACKGANG", CERCA DE VENTNOR EN LA ISLA DE WIGHT

THE NEEDLES, ISLE OF WIGHT

ILE DE WIGHT. "THE NEEDLES"

"THE NEEDLES", INSEL WIGHT

"THE NEEDLES", EN LA ISLA DE WIGHT

LANDSLIDE, LUCCOMBE COMMON, VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT

ILE DE WIGHT. ÉBOULEMENT DE LA FALAISE PRÈS DE LUCCOMBE COMMON (VENTNOR)

ERDRUTSCH, LUCCOMBE COMMON, VENTNOR. INSEL WIGHT

LOS RESTOS DE ROCAS LLAMADOS "LUCCOMBE COMMON". EN VENTNOR ISLA DE WIGHT

TORQUAY, FROM MARINE DRIVE, DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (COMTÉ DE DEVON) VU DE LA ROUTE DE LA MARINE

TORQUAY, VOM MARINE WEG GESEHEN. DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY, VISTA DESDE EL CAMINO DE LA MARINA. DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY, DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY (COMTE DE DEVON)

TORQUAY, DEVONSHIRE

TORQUAY, EN DEVONSHIRE

COAST AT SALCOMBE, DEVON

LA CÔTE PRÈS DE SALCOMBE (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

KÜSTE BEI SALCOMBE, DEVONSHIRE

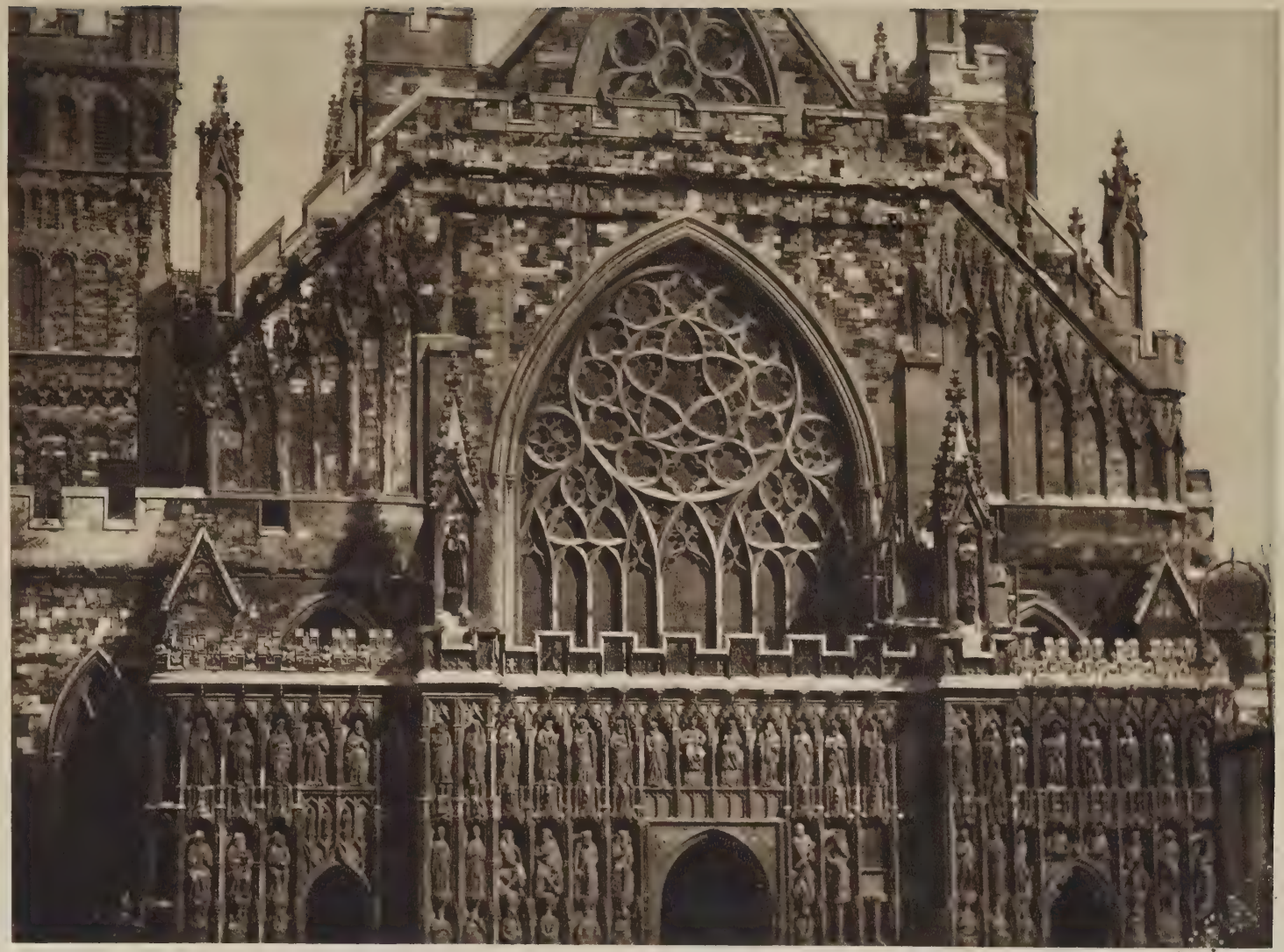
COSTA DE SALCOMBE, EN DEVONSHIRE

VIEW OF EXETER, DEVONSHIRE

VUE D'EXETER (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

BLICK AUF EXETER, DEVONSHIRE

VISTA DE EXETER, EN DEVONSHIRE



EXETER CATHEDRAL, DEVONSHIRE

LA CATHÉDRALE D'EXETER (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

EXETER DOM, DEVONSHIRE

CATEDRAL DE EXETER, EN DEVONSHIRE

EXETER CATHEDRAL, DEVONSHIRE

LA CATHÉDRALE D'EXETER (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

EXETER DOM, DEVONSHIRE

CATEDRAL DE EXETER, EN DEVONSHIRE

CATHEDRAL EXETER, DEVONSHIRE

LA CATHÉDRALE D'EXETER (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

EXETER DOM, DEVONSHIRE

CATEDRAL DE EXETER, EN DEVONSHIRE

OLD HOUSES, EXETER, DEVONSHIRE

VIEILLES MAISONS À EXETER (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

ALTE HÄUSER IN EXETER, DEVONSHIRE

CASAS ANTIGUAS DE EXETER, DEVONSHIRE

BUTTERWALK, TOTNES, DEVON

TOTNES (COMTÉ DE DEVON). BUTTERWALK

BUTTERWALK, TOTNES, DEVONSHIRE

BUTTERWALK, EN TOTNES, DEVONSHIRE

HIGH STREET IN TOTNES, DEVONSHIRE

TOTNES (COMTÉ DE DEVON). LA "HIGH STREET"

HIGH STREET IN TOTNES, DEVONSHIRE

HIGH STREET EN TOTNES, DEVONSHIRE

PORLOCK, SOMERSET

PORLOCK (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

PORLOCK, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

PORLOCK, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

CULLOMPTON CHURCH, DEVONSHIRE

L'ÉGLISE DE CULLOMPTON (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

KIRCHE IN CULLOMPTON, DEVONSHIRE

IGLESIA EN CULLOMPTON, DEVONSHIRE

FINGLE BRIDGE, DARTMOOR, DEVONSHIRE

PONT DE FINGLE, À DARTMOOR (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

FINGLE BRÜCKE, DARTMOOR, DEVONSHIRE

PUENTE DE FINGLE EN DARTMOOR, DEVONSHIRE

ST. PETERS CHURCH, TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE

TIVERTON (COMTÉ DE DEVON). ÉGLISE ST-PIERRE

DIE ST. PETERSKIRCHE, TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE

IGLESIA DE SAN PEDRO EN TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE

ST. PETERS CHURCH, TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE

TIVERTON (COMTÉ DE DEVON). ÉGLISE ST-PIERRE

DIE ST. PETERSKIRCHE, TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE

IGLESIA DE SAN PEDRO EN TIVERTON, DEVONSHIRE

ANCIENT TOMB, BOVEY TRACEY, DEVONSHIRE

BOVEY TRACEY (COMTÉ DE DEVON). VIEUX MONUMENT FUNÉRAIRE

ALTES GRABMAL, BOVAY TRACEY, DEVONSHIRE

TUMBA ANTIGUA EN BOVEY TRACEY, DEVONSHIRE

ASHBURNHAM, DEVONSHIRE

ASHBURNHAM (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

ASHBURNHAM, DEVONSHIRE

ASHBURNHAM, DEVONSHIRE

BLACKAWTON, DEVONSHIRE

BLACKAWTON (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

BLACKAWTON, DEVONSHIRE

BLACKAWTON, DEVONSHIRE

BOLT TAIL, DEVONSHIRE

BOLT TAIL (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

BOLT TAIL, DEVONSHIRE

POLT TAIL, DEVONSHIRE

THE QUAI, CLOVELLY, DEVONSHIRE

CLOVELLY (COMTÉ DE DEVON).-LE QUAI

DER KAI IN CLOVELLY, DEVONSHIRE

EL MALECÓN EN CLOVELLY, DEVONSHIRE

HIGH STREET IN CLOVELLY, DEVONSHIRE

CLOVELLY (COMTÉ DE DEVON). LA "HIGH STREET"

HIGH STREET IN CLOVELLY, DEVONSHIRE

HIGH STREET EN CLOVELLY, DEVONSHIRE

THE CLIFFS NEAR ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE

ROCHERS PRÈS D'ILFRACOMBE (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

DIE KLIPPEN BEI ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE

LOS ARRECIFES, CERCA DE ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE

THE HARBOUR, ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE

ILFRACOMBE (COMTÉ DE DEVON). LE PORT

DER HAFEN VON ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE

EL PUERTO DE ILFRACOMBE, DEVONSHIRE

MERRIEFIELD CHURCH, DEVENPORT, DEVONSHIRE

ÉGLISE DE MERRIEFIELD, DEVENPORT (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

KIRCHE IN MERRIEFIELD, DEVENPORT, DEVONSHIRE

IGLESIA DE MERRIEFIELD EN DEVENPORT, DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

PLYMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE

DARTMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE

DARTMOUTH (COMTÉ DE DEVON)

DARTMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE

DARTMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE

COAST AT FOWEY, CORNWALL

CÔTE PRÈS DE FOWEY (CORNOUAILLES)

KÜSTE BEI FOWEY, CORNWALL

COSTA DE FOWEY EN CORNWALL

TOWARDS THE SEA, CORNWALL

LA MER VUE DE LA CÔTE DE CORNOUAILLES

BLICK AUF DAS MEER, CORNWALL

VISTA DEL MAR EN CORNWALL

NEAR DEVIOK, CORNWALL

ENVIRONS DE DEVIOK (CORNOUAILLES)

BEI DEVIOK, CORNWALL

CERCA DE DEVIOK, CORNWALL

LAND'S END, CORNWALL

LAND'S END (CORNOUAILLES)

LAND'S END, CORNWALL

LAND'S END, CORNWALL

PACKHORSE BRIDGE, ALLERFORD, SOMERSET

PONT DE PACKHORSE, À ALLERFORD
(COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

PACKHORSE BRÜCKE, ALLERFORD, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

PUENTE DE PACKHORSE EN ALLERFORD,
CONDADO DE SOMERSET

GLASTONBURY ABBEY, SOMERSET

ABBAYE DE GLASTONBURY (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

GLASTONBURY ABTEI, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

ABADÍA DE GLASTONBURY, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

GLASTONBURY ABBEY, SOMERSET

ABBAYE DE GLASTONBURY (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

GLASTONBURY ABTEI, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

ABADÍA DE GLASTONBURY, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

A GORGE, CHEDDAR, SOMERSETSHIRE

GORGE PRÈS DE CHEDDAR (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

SCHLUCHT BEI CHEDDAR, SOMERSETSHIRE

DEFILADERO DE CHEDDAR, EN SOMERSETSHIRE

SELWORTHY, SOMERSET

SELWORTHY (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

SELWORTHY, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

SELWORTHY, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

SELWORTHY CHURCH, SELWORTHY, SOMERSET

SELWORTHY (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET) L'ÉGLISE

KIRCHE IN SELWORTHY, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

IGLESIA DE SELWORTHY, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

FROM PORLOCK HILL, SOMERSET

VUE DU HAUT DE LA COLLINE DE PORLOCK (COMTE DE SOMERSET)

BLICK VOM PORLOCK HÜGEL, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

VISTA DE LA COLINA DE PORLOCK, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

MINEHEAD, SOMERSET

MINEHEAD, (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

MINEHEAD, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

MINEHEAD, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

DUNSTER CASTLE, SOMERSET

CHÂTEAU DE DUNSTER (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

SCHLOSS DUNSTER, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

CASTILLO DE DUNSTER, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

MINEHEAD, SOMERSET

MINEHEAD (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

MINEHEAD, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

MINEHEAD (CONDADO DE SOMERSET)

THE MARKET PLACE, DUNSTER

DUNSTER (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET). LA PLACE DU MARCHÉ

MARKTPLATZ IN DUNSTER, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

PLAZA DEL MERCADO EN DUNSTER, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

ROMAN BATHS, BATH, SOMERSET

BATH (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET). BAINS ROMAINS

RÖMISCHE BÄDER IN BATH, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

BAÑOS ROMANOS EN BATH, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

THE ROYAL CRESCENT, BATH, SOMERSET

BATH (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET). LE "ROYAL CRESCENT"

DER "ROYAL CRESCENT" IN BATH, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

EL "ROYAL CRESCENT" EN BATH, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

BATH, SOMERSET

BATH (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

BATH, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

BATH, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

CAMDEN CRESCENT IN BATH, SOMERSET

BATH (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET). LE "CAMDEN CRESCENT"

"CAMDEN CRESCENT" IN BATH, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

"CAMDEN CRESCENT" EN BATH, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

WELLS CATHEDRAL, SOMERSET

CATHÉDRALE DE WELLS (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

DOM ZU WELLS, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

LA CATEDRAL DE WELLS, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

WELLS CATHEDRAL, SOMERSET

CATHÉDRALE DE WELLS (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET)

DOM ZU WELLS, GRAFSCHAFT SOMERSET

LA CATEDRAL DE WELLS, CONDADO DE SOMERSET

THE MOAT, BISHOPS PALACE, WELLS, SOMERSET

WELLS (COMTÉ DE SOMERSET). LE FOSSE DU PALAIS ÉPISCOPAL

SCHLOSSGRABEN UND BISCHÖFLICHER PALAST IN WELLS, SOMERSETSHIRE

FOSOS DEL CASTILLO Y PALACIO EPISCOPAL DE WELLS, EN SOMERSETSHIRE

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

CATHÉDRALE DE GLOCESTER (COMTÉ DE GLOCESTER)

GLOUCESTER DOM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

LA CATEDRAL DE GLOUCESTER, EN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

APPROACH TO CLOISTERS, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL

GLOCESTER (COMTÉ DE GLOCESTER). LES ABORDS DU CLOÎTRE DE LA CATHÉDRALE

WEG ZUM KREUZGANG, CLOUCESTER DOM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

ENTRADA DEL CLAUSTRO DE LA CATEDRAL DE GLOUCESTER, EN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

THE CLOISTERS, GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

DER KREUZGANG, GLOUCESTER DOM, GLOUCESTERSHIRE

GLOCESTER (COMTÉ DE GLOCESTER). LE CLOÎTRE DE LA CATHÉDRALE

EL CLAUSTRO DE LA CATEDRAL DE GLOUCESTER, EN GLOUCESTERSHIRE

PEMBRIDGE, HEREFORDSHIRE

PEMBRIDGE (COMTÉ DE HEREFORD)

PEMBRIDGE, HEREFORDSHIRE

PEMBRIDGE, EN HEREFORDSHIRE

LLANDUDNO, WALES

LLANDUDNO, (PAYS DE GALLES)

LLANDUDNO, WALES

LLANDUDNO, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

CONWAY CASTLE, WALES

CHÂTEAU DE CONWAY (PAYS DE GALLES)

SCHLOSS CONWAY, WALES

CASTILLO DE CONWAY, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

"THE WITHE COTTAGE", CONWAY, WALES

CONWAY (PAYS DE GALLES). "LA MAISON BLANCHE"

„DAS WEISSE HAUS", CONWAY, WALES

"LA CASA BLANCA" EN CONWAY, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

CARNARVON CASTLE, WALES

CHÂTEAU DE CARNARVON, (PAYS DE GALLES)

SCHLOSS CARNARVON, WALES

CASTILLO DE CARNARVON, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

CARNARVON CASTLE, WALES

CHÂTEAU DE CARNARVON, (PAYS DE GALLES)

SCHLOSS CARNARVON, WALES

CASTILLO DE CARNARVON, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

IN THE HILLS ABOVE FESTINIOG, WALES

COLLINES AU-DESSUS DE FESTINIOG (PAYS DE GALLES)

IM HÜGELLAND OBERHALB FESTINIOG, WALES

COLINAS ARRIBA DE FESTINIOG, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

PASS OF BWLCH-Y-GOERD, WALES

DÉFILÉ DE BWLCH-Y-GOERD (PAYS DE GALLES)

BWLCH-Y-GOERD PASS, WALES

PASO DE BWLCH-Y-GOERD, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

BWLCH-Y-GOERD PASS, ON THE ROAD TO BALA, WALES

DÉFILÉ DE BWLCH-Y-GOERD (PAYS DE GALLES). ROUTE DE BALA

BWLCH-Y-GOERD PASS, AUF DEM WEGE NACH BALA, WALES

PASO DE BWLCH-Y-GOERD EN EL CAMINO DE BALA, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

THE DRUID CIRCLE, ABERYSTWYTH, WALES

ABERYSTWYTH (PAYS DE GALLES). LE "CERCLE DES DRUIDES"

„DRUIDENKREIS", ABERYSTWYTH, WALES

„CÍRCULÉ DE LOS DRUIDAS" EN ABERYSTWYTH, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

ON THE BWLCH-Y-GOERD PASS, WALES

LE DÉFILÉ DE BWLCH-Y-GOERD (PAYS DE GALLES)

AUF DEM BWLCH-Y-GOERD PASS, WALES

EN EL PASO DE BWLCH-Y-GOERD, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

WATERFALL AT DEVIL'S BRIDGE, WALES

CASCADE PRÈS DU "PONT DU DIABLE" (PAYS DE GALLES)

WASSERFALL AN DER „TEUFELSBRÜCKE" WALES

CATARATA EN EL "PUENTE DEL DIABLO", PRINCIPADO DE GALES

BEDDGELERT, CARNARVONSHIRE, WALES

BEDDGELERT (COMTÉ DE CARNARVON, PAYS DE GALLES)

BEDDGELERT, CARNARVONSHIRE, WALES

BEDDGELERT, EN CARNARVONSHIRE, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

LLANDINAM LAKE, MID-WALES

LAC LLANDINAM (PAYS DE GALLES)

LLANDINAM SEE, MITTELWALES

LAGO DE LLANDIUM, EN LA REGION CENTRAL DEL PRINCIPADO DE GALES

SNOWDON, WALES

MONT SNOWDON (PAYS DE GALLES)

SNOWDON, WALES

SNOWDON, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

SNOWDON AT PEN-Y-GWRYD, WALES

LE MONT SNOWDON VU DE PEN-Y-GWRYD (PAYS DE GALLES)

SNOWDON BEI PEN-Y-GWRYD, WALES

SNOWDON, CERCA DE PEN-Y-GWRYD, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

LLANBERIS PASS, WALES

LE DÉFILÉ DE LLANBERIS (PAYS DE GALLES)

LLANBERIS PASS, WALES

PASO DE LLANBERIS, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

WYE VALLEY, WALES

VALLÉE DE WYE (PAYS DE GALLES)

WYE TAL, WALES

VALLE DE WYE, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

IN THE WYE VALLEY, WALES

VALLÉE DE WYE (PAYS DE GALLES)

IM WYE TAL, WALES

EN EL VALLE DE WYE, PRINCIPADO DE GALES

CHESTER, CHESHIRE

CHESTER (COMTÉ DE CHESTER)

CHESTER, CHESHIRE

CHESTER, EN CHESHIRE

MEDIAEVAL HOUSES, SHREWSBURY

SHREWSBURY (COMTÉ DE SHROP). MAISONS DATANT DU MOYEN ÂGE

MITTELALTERLICHE HÄUSER IN SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE.

CASAS MEDIOEVALES, EN SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE

NORMAN ARCHES, MUCH WENLOCK ABBEY, SHROPSHIRE

ABBAYE DE MUCH WENLOCK (COMTÉ DE SHROP). ARCS NORMANDS

NORMANNISCHE BOGEN, MUCH WENLOCK ABTEI, SHROPSHIRE

ARCADAS NORMANDAS EN LA ABADÍA DEL MUCH WENLOCK, SHROPSHIRE

BRIDGENORTH, SHROPSHIRE

BRIDGENORTH (COMTÉ DE SHROP)

BRIDGENORTH, SHROPSHIRE

BRIDGENORTH, EN SHROPSHIRE

EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE

EVESHAM (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE

EVESHAM, EN WORCESTERSHIRE

EVESHAM CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE

EVESHAM (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER). L'ÉGLISE .

KIRCHE IN EVESHAM, WORCESTERSHIRE

IGLESIA DE EVESHAM, EN WORCESTERSHIRE

WICKHAMFORD MANOR, WORCESTERSHIRE

CHÂTEAU DE WICKHAMFORD (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

SCHLOSS WICKHAMFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE

CASTILLO DE WICKHAMFORD, WORCESTERSHIRE

HARTLEBURY CASTLE, WORCESTERSHIRE

CHÂTEAU DE HARTLEBURY (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

SCHLOSS HARTLEBURY, WORCESTERSHIRE

CASTILLO DE HARTLEBURY, EN WORCESTERSHIRE

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

WORCESTER. LA CATHÉDRALE

DOM ZU WORCESTER

LA CATEDRAL DE WORCESTER

ROUS LENCH, WORCESTERSHIRE

ROUS LENCH (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

ROUS LENCH, WORCESTERSHIRE

ROUS LENCH, EN WORCESTERSHIRE

COURT FARM, BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

COURT FARM PRÈS DE BROADWAY (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

COURT FARM, BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

COURT FARM, EN BROADWAY, WORCESTER

COURT FARM, BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

COURT FARM PRÈS DE BROADWAY (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

COURT FARM, BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

COURT FARM, EN BROADWAY, EN WORCESTER

COURT FARM, BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

COURT FARM PRÈS DE BROADWAY (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

COURT FARM, BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

COURT FARM, EN BROADWAY, EN WORCESTERSHIRE

BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

BROADWAY (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER)

BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

BROADWAY, EN WORCESTERSHIRE

BROADWAY CHURCH, WORCESTERSHIRE

BROADWAY (COMTÉ DE WORCESTER). L'ÉGLISE

KIRCHE IN BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

IGLESIA EN BROADWAY, WORCESTERSHIRE

THE BRIDGE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

LE PONT DE STRATFORD-ON-AVON (COMTÉ DE WARWICK)

BRÜCKE IN STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

EL PUENTE DE STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

ANN HATHAWAY'S COTTAGE, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (COMTÉ DE WARWICK). MAISON NATALE D'ANN HATHAWAY

ANN HATHAWAYS GEBURTSHAUS, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

CASA DONDE NACIÓ ANNA HATHAWAYS, EN STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

STRATFORD-ON-AVON (COMTÉ DE WARWICK). LE COLLÈGE

DIE LATEINSCHULE IN STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

LA ESCUELA PÚBLICA DE STRATFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

WELFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

WELFORD-ON-AVON (COMTÉ DE WARWICK)

WELFORD-ON-AVON, WARWICKSHIRE

WELFORD-ON-AVON, EN WARWICKSHIRE

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

WARWICK (COMTÉ DE WARWICK). HÔSPITAL LEYCÈSTER

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

HOSPITAL DE LEYCESTER, EN WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

WARWICK (COMTÉ DE WARWICK).
HÔSPITAL LEYCESTER

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

HOSPITAL DE LEYCESTER, EN WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

WARWICK (COMTÉ DE WARWICK). HÔSPITAL LEYCESTER

LEYCESTER HOSPITAL, WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

HOSPITAL DE LEYCESTER, EN WARWICK, WARWICKSHIRE

KENILWORTH CASTLE, WARWICKSHIRE

CHÂTEAU DE KENILWORTH (COMTÉ DE WARWICK)

SCHLOSS KENILWORTH, WARWICKSHIRE

CASTILLO DE KENILWORTH, EN WARWICKSHIRE

STONELEIGH ABBEY, NEAR LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE

ABBAYE DE STONELEIGH, PRÈS DE LEAMINGTON (COMTÉ DE WARWICK)

STONELEIGH ABTEI BEI LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE

ABADÍA DE STONELEIGH, CERCA DE LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE

STONELEIGH ABBEY, LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE

ABBAYE DE STONELEIGH, PRÈS DE LEAMINGTON (COMTÉ DE WARWICK)

STONELEIGH ABTEI BEI LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE

ABADÍA DE STONELEIGH, CERCA DE LEAMINGTON, WARWICKSHIRE

WILSFORD MANOR, WILTSHIRE

CHÂTEAU DE WILSFORD (COMTÉ DE WILT)

SCHLOSS WILSFORD, WILTSHIRE

CASTILLO DE WILSFORD, WILTSHIRE

WILSFORD MANOR, WILTSHIRE

CHÂTEAU DE WILSFORD (COMTÉ DE WILT)

SCHLOSS WILSFORD, WILTSHIRE

CASTILLO DE WILSFORD, WILTSHIRE

BIDDESTON, WILTSHIRE

BIDDESTON (COMTÉ DE WILT)

BIDDESTON, WILTSHIRE

BIDDESTON, EN WILTSHIRE

MARKET CROSS, CASTLECOMBE, WILTSHIRE

CASTLECOMBE (COMTÉ DE WILT). CROIX SUR LA PLACE DU MARCHE

MARKTKREUZ IN CASTLECOMBE, WILTSHIRE

LA CRUZ DEL MERCADO EN CASTLECOMBE, WILTSHIRE

GEORGIAN HOUSES, HATFIELD

HATFIELD. MAISONS DATANT DE L'ÉPOQUE DES ROIS GEORGE

HÄUSER IM "GEORGIAN" STIL, HATFIELD

CASAS DE ESTILO GEORGIANO, EN HATFIELD

AT HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

HATFIELD (COMTÉ DE HERTFORD)

IN HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

EN HATFIELD, HERTFORDSHIRE

THE SPIRES OF OXFORD, OXFORDSHIRE

LES TOURS D'OXFORD (COMTÉ D'OXFORD)

DIE TÜRME VON OXFORD, OXFORDSHIRE

LAS TORRES DE OXFORD, OXFORDSHIRE

FROM THE TOWER OF NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

OXFORD VU DU HAUT DE LA TOUR DU NEW COLLEGE

BLICK VOM TURM DES NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

VISTA DESDE LA TORRE DEL NUEVO COLEGIO DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OXFORD

THE CLOISTERS, NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

OXFORD, LE CLOÎTRE DU NEW COLLEGE

DER KREUZGANG, NEW COLLEGE, OXFORD

LOS CLAUSTROS EN EL NUEVO COLEGIO
DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OXFORD

ALL SOULS, WITH EDGE OF RADCLIFFE CAMERA & BRASENOSE, OXFORD

OXFORD. ALL SOULS COLLEGE, AVEC VUE PARTIELLE DE RADCLIFFE CAMERA ET DE BRASENOSE COLLEGE

ALL SOULS COLLEGE MIT TEILANSICHT VON RADCLIFFE CAMERA UND BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD

"ALL SOULS COLLEGE" CON VISTA PARCIAL DE CÁMERA RADCLIFFE Y DEL COLEGIO BRASENOSE, EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OXFORD

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD

OXFORD. EXETER COLLEGE

EXETER COLLEGE, OXFORD

COLEGIO EXETER, EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OXFORD

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

OXFORD. MAGDALEN COLLEGE

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, OXFORD

COLEGIO MAGDALEN, EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OXFORD

MAGDALEN COLLEGE, SHOWING OPEN-AIR-PULPIT, OXFORD

MAGDALEN COLLEGE MIT IM FREIEN STEHENDER KANZEL OXFORD

OXFORD. MAGDALEN COLLEGE ET LA CHAIRE EN PLEIN AIR

COLEGIO MAGDALEN CON PULPITO AL AIRE LIBRE, EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE OXFORD

AN OXFORDSHIRE COTTAGE

MAISON DE PAYSAN DANS LE COMTÉ D'OXFORD

LANDHAUS IN OXFORDSHIRE

CASA DE CAMPO EN OXFORDSHIRE

PANGBOURNE, BERKSHIRE

PANGBOURNE (COMTÉ DE BERK)

PANGBOURNE, BERKSHIRE

PANGBOURNE, EN BERKSHIRE

WEST HAGBOURNE, BERKSHIRE

WEST HAGBOURNE (COMTÉ DE BERK)

WEST HAGBOURNE, BERKSHIRE

HAGBOURNE DEL OESTE, EN BERKSHIRE

BURFORD BRIDGE, ABINGDON, BERKSHIRE

PONT DE BURFORD, ABINGDON (COMTÉ DE BERK)

BRÜCKE IN BURFORD, ABINGDON, BERKSHIRE

EL PUENTE DE BURFORD, EN ABINGDON, BERKSHIRE

ENTRANCE TO CHRIST COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. ENTRÉE DE CHRIST COLLEGE

EINGANG ZUM CHRIST COLLEGE CAMBRIDGE

ENDRADA AL "CHRIST COLLEGE", EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIDGE

THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. ST-JOHN'S COLLEGE, LE PONT DES SOUPIRS

DIE "SEUFZERBRÜCKE", ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

EL PUENTE DE LOS SUSPIROS EN "ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE", UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIGDE

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. ST-JOHN'S COLLEGE

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIDGE

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. CHAPELLE DE KING'S COLLEGE

KAPELLE DES KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAPILLA DEL COLEGIO DEL REY EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIDGE

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. KING'S COLLEGE

KING'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

COLEGIO DEL REY EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIDGE

TRINITY GATES, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. PORTES DE TRINITY COLLEGE

TRINITY TORE, CAMBRIDGE

PUERTAS DE LA TRINIDAD, EN CAMBRIDGE

TRINITY CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. CHAPELLE DE TRINITY COLLEGE

TRINITY KAPELLE, CAMBRIDGE

CAPILLA DE LA TRINIDAD, EN CAMBRIDGE

TRINITY STREET, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. TRINITY STREET

TRINITY STREET, CAMBRIDGE

CALLE DE LA TRINIDAD, EN CAMBRIDGE

TRINITY CHAPEL, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. CHAPELLE DE TRINITY COLLEGE

TRINITY KAPELLE, CAMBRIDGE

CAPILLA DE LA TRINIDAD, EN CAMBRIDGE

PETERHOUSE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. PETERHOUSE COLLEGE

PETERHOUSE COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

"PETERHOUSE COLLEGE", EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIDGE

CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. CAIUS COLLEGE

CAIUS COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE

"CAIUS COLLEGE", EN LA UNIVERSIDAD DE CAMBRIDGE

LADY DARWIN'S HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. MAISON DE LADY DARWIN

LADY DARWINS HAUS, CAMBRIDGE

LA CASA DE LADY DARWIN, EN CAMBRIDGE

OLD INN & HOSTELRY, CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE. VIEILLE AUBERGE

ALTES GASTHAUS, CAMBRIDGE

ANTIGUA POSADA EN CAMBRIDGE

HADDENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HADDENHAM (COMTÉ DE CAMBRIDGE)

HADDENHAM, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HADDENHAM, EN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SUTTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SUTTON (COMTÉ DE CAMBRIDGE)

SUTTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

SUTTON, EN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ASHWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ASHWELLL (COMTÉ DE CAMBRIDGE)

ASHWELL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ASHWELL, EN CAMBRIDGESHIRE

HOUSETOPS, CATHEDRAL CLOSE, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ELY (COMTÉ DE CAMBRIDGE). TOITS DE MAISONS ET JARDIN DE LA CATHÉDRALE

HAUSDÄCHER, DOMGARTEN, ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

TECHOS DE CASAS, JARDÍN DE LA PARROQUIA DE ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ELY CATHEDRAL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ELY (COMTÉ DE CAMBRIDGE). LA CATHÉDRALE

DOM ZU ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LA CATEDRAL DE ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ELY CATHEDRAL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ELY (COMTÉ DE CAMBRIDGE). LA CATHÉDRALE

DOM ZU ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LA CATEDRAL DE ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ELY CATHEDRAL, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ELY (COMTÉ DE CAMBRIDGE). LA CATHÉDRALE

DOM ZU ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

LA CATEDRAL DE ELY, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CHANTREY BRIDGE, ST. IVES, HUNTINGDON

SAINT-IVES (COMTÉ DE HUNTINGDON). PONT CHANTREY

CHANTREY BRÜCKE, ST. IVES, GRAFSCHAFT HUNTINGDON

EL PUENTE DE CHANTREY EN ST. IVES, CONDADO DE HUNTINGDON

EARTHWALLS, FRAMLINGHAM CASTLE, SUFFOLK

CHÂTEAU DE FRAMLINGHAM (COMTÉ DE SUFFOLK). REMPARTS DE TERRE

ERDWÄLLE, SCHLOSS FRAMLINGHAM, GRAFSCHAFT SUFFOLK

PAREDES DE ADOBES EN EL CASTILLO DE FRAMLINGHAM, CONDADO DE SUFFOLK

FINE SPECIMENS OF ANCIENT DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, PLASTERED HOUSES AT IPSWICH, SUFFOLK

IPSWICH (COMTÉ DE SUFFOLK). SPÉCIMENS REMARQUABLES D'ARCHITECTURE ANCIENNE

BEISPIELE SCHÖNER ALTER WOHNHAUSARCHITEKTUR IN IPSWICH, GRAFSCHAFT SUFFOLK

CASAS ANTIGUAS DE HERMOSA ARQUITECTURA, EN IPSWICH, CONDADO DE SUFFOLK

NEAR WALBERSWICK, SUFFOLK

ENVIRONS DE WALBERSWICK (COMTÉ DE SUFFOLK)

BEI WALBERSWICK, GRAFSCHAFT SUFFOLK

CERCA DE WALBERSWIK, CONDADO DE SUFFOLK

WALBERSWICK, SUFFOLK

WALBERSWICK (COMTÉ DE SUFFOLK)

WALBERSWICK, GRAFSCHAFT SUFFOLK

WALBERSWICK, CONDADO DE SUFFOLK

MARKET HOUSE, WYMONDHAM, NORFOLK

WYMONDHAM (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK). MARCHÉ COUVERT

MARKTHAUS IN WYMONDHAM, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

CASA DEL MERCADO EN WYMONDHAM, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

THE HARBOUR, KINGS LYNN, NORFOLK

PORT DE KINGS LYNN (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK)

DER HAFEN VON KINGS LYNN, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

EL PUERTO DE KINGS LYNN, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

CASTLE RISING, NORFOLK

CASTLE RISING (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK)

CASTLE RISING, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

CASTILLO DE RISING, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

COTTAGE AT SOUTHERY, NORFOLK

MAISON DE PAYSAN A SOUTHERY (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK)

HÄUSCHEN IN SOUTHERY, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

CASITA DE CAMPO EN SOUTHERY, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

NORWICH CATHEDRAL, NORFOLK

CATHÉDRALE DE NORWICH (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK)

DOM ZU NORWICH, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

LA CATEDRAL DE NORWICH, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

NORWICH CATHEDRAL, NORFOLK

CATHÉDRALE DE NORWICH (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK)

DOM ZU NORWICH, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

LA CATEDRAL DE NORWICH, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

THE BROADS AT WROXHAM, NORFOLK

LAGUNES PRÈS DE WROXHAM (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK)

WASSERLANDSCHAFT BEI WROXHAM, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

PAISAJE CERCA DE WROXHAM, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

WINDMILL NEAR WROXHAM, NORFOLK

MOULIN A VENT PRÈS DE WROXHAM (COMTÉ DE NORFOLK)

WINDMÜHLE BEI WROXHAM, GRAFSCHAFT NORFOLK

MOLINO DE VIENTO, CERCA DE WROXHAM, CONDADO DE NORFOLK

NEAR DUNMOW, ESSEX

ENVIRONS DE DUNMOW (COMTÉ D'ESSEX)

BEI DUNMOW, GRAFSCHAFT ESSEX

CERCA DE DUNMOW, CONDADO DE ESSEX

AN ESSEX LANDSCAPE

PAYSAGE DANS LE COMTÉ D'ESSEX

LANDSCHAFT IN ESSEX

PAISAJE EN EL CONDADO DE ESSEX

THE REFECTORY, BEELEIGH ABBEY, MALDEN, ESSEX

MALDEN (COMTÉ D'ESSEX). RÉFECTOIRE DE L'ABBAYE DE BEELEIGH

REFEKTORIUM, BEELEIGH ABTEI, MALDEN, GRAFSCHAFT ESSEX

EL REFECTORIO DE LA ABADÍA DE BEELEIGH EN MALDEN, CONDADO DE ESSEX

BEELEIGH ABBEY, ESSEX

ABBAYE DE BEELEIGH (COMTÉ D'ESSEX)

BEELEIGH ABTEI, GRAFSCHAFT ESSEX

ABADÍA DE BEELEIGH, CONDADO DE ESSEX

PLASTERED HOUSE, SAFFRON WALDEN, ESSEX

MAISON ENDUITE DE CRÉPI, A SAFFRON WALDEN (COMTÉ D'ESSEX)

GEPUTZTES HAUS, SAFFRON WALDEN, GRAFSCHAFT ESSEX

CASA BLANQUEADA EN SAFFRON WALDEN, CONDADO DE ESSEX

THE FRIARS AYLESFORD, KENT

AYLESFORD (COMTÉ DE KENT). COUVENT «THE FRIARS»

KLOSTER "THE FRIARS", AYLESFORD, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

EL MONASTERIO "THE FRIARS", EN AYLESFORD, CONDADO DE KENT

THE FRIARS, AYLESFORD, KENT

AYLESFORD (COMTÉ DE KENT). COUVENT «THE FRIARS»

KLOSTER "THE FRIARS", AYLESFORD, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

EL MONASTERIO "THE FRIARS", EN AYLESFORD, CONDADO DE KENT

HOP POLES & OAST HOUSES, KENT

PERCHES A HOUBLON ET SÉCHOIRS DANS LE COMTÉ DE KENT

HOPFENSTANGEN UND TROCKENHÄUSER, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

LUPULO CORTADO Y SECADEROS, CONDADO DE KENT

STAPLEHURST, KENT

STAPLEHURST (COMTÉ DE KENT)

STAPLEHURST, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

STAPLEHURST, CONDADO DE KENT

ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT

CHÂTEAU D'ALLINGTON (COMTÉ DE KENT)

SCHLOSS ALLINGTON, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

CASTILLO DE ALLINGTON, CONDADO DE KENT

ALLINGTON CASTLE, MAIDSTONE, KENT

CHÂTEAU D'ALLINGTON, PRÈS DE MAIDSTONE
(COMTÉ DE KENT)

SCHLOSS ALLINGTON, MAIDSTONE, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

CASTILLO DE ALLINGTON EN MAIDSTONE,
CONDADO DE KENT

ALLINGTON CASTLE, MAIDSTONE, KENT

CHÂTEAU D'ALLINGTON, PRÈS DE MAIDSTONE
(COMTÉ DE KENT)

SCHLOSS ALLINGTON, MAIDSTONE, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

CASTILLO DE ALLINGTON EN MAIDSTONE,
CONDADO DE KENT

PENHURST PLACE, KENT

CHÂTEAU DE PENHURST (COMTÉ DE KENT)

SCHLOSS PENHURST, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

CASTILLO DE PENHURST, CONDADO DE KENT

THE OLD SMITHY, PENHURST, KENT

VIEILLE FORGE A PENHURST (COMTÉ DE KENT)

ALTE SCHMIEDE IN PENHURST, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

ANTIGUA HERRERÍA EN PENHURST, CONDADO DE KENT

THE HALL, PENHURST PLACE, KENT

SALLE DU CHÂTEAU DE PENHURST (COMTÉ DE KENT)

HALLE IN SCHLOSS PENHURST, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

SALA DEL CASTILLO DE PENHURST, CONDADO DE KENT

PENHURST, KENT

PENHURST (COMTÉ DE KENT)

PENHURST, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

PENHURST, CONDADO DE KENT

COBHAM HALL, GRAVESEND, KENT

CHÂTEAU DE COBHAM, PRÈS DE GRAVESEND (COMTÉ DE KENT)

SCHLOSS COBHAM, GRAVESEND, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

CASTILLO DE COBHAM EN GRAVESEND, CONDADO DE KENT

IGHTHAM MOTE, SEVENOAKS, KENT

CHÂTEAU D'IGHTHAM MOTE, PRÈS SEVENOAKS (COMTÉ DE KENT)

SCHLOSS IGHTHAM MOTE, SEVENOAKS, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

CASTILLO DE IGHTHAM MOTE EN SEVENOAKS, CONDADO DE KENT

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, KENT

CATHÉDRALE DE CANTORBÉRY (COMTÉ DE KENT)

DOM ZU·CANTERBURY, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

LA CATEDRAL DE CANTERBURY, CONDADO DE KENT

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, KENT

CATHÉDRALE DE CANTORBÉRY (COMTÉ DE KENT)

DOM ZU CANTERBURY, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

LA CATEDRAL DE CANTERBURY, CONDADO DE KENT

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL, KENT

CATHÉDRALE DE CANTORBÉRY (COMTÉ DE KENT)

DOM ZU CANTERBURY, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

LA CATEDRAL DE CANTERBURY, CONDADO DE KENT

"THE WEAVERS", CANTERBURY, KENT

CANTORBÉRY (COMTÉ DE KENT). LA MAISON DES TISSERANDS

"HAUS DER WEBER", CANTERBURY, GRAFSCHAFT KENT

LA CASA DE LOS TEJEDORES EN CANTERBURY, CONDADO DE KENT

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE

BUXTON (COMTÉ DE DERBY)

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE

BUXTON, EN DERBYSHIRE

TIDESWELL CATHEDRAL, DERBYSHIRE

CATHÉDRALE DE TIDESWELL (COMTÉ DE DERBY)

DOM IN TIDESWELL, DERBYSHIRE

LA CATEDRAL DE TIDESWELL, EN DERBYSHIRE

GIPSY CARAVANS, NEAR TIDESWELL, DERBYSHIRE

CARAVANE DE TSIGANES, PRÈS DE TIDESWELL (COMTÉ DE DERBY)

ZIGEUNERKARAWANE BEI TIDESWELL, DERBYSHIRE

CAMPAMENTO DE GITANOS CERCA DE TIDESWELL, DERBYSHIRE

A DERBYSHIRE DALE, NEAR GLOSSOP

VALLÉE PRÈS DE GLOSSOP (COMTÉ DE DERBY)

TAL IN DERBYSHIRE BEI GLOSSOP

VALLE EN DERBYSHIRE, CERCA DE GLOSSOP

THE CANAL, MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER (COMTÉ DE LANCASTRE). LE CANAL

DER KANAL, MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE

EL CANAL, EN MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE

WAREHOUSES, MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE

MANCHESTER (COMTÉ DE LANCASTRE). ENTREPÔTS

SPEICHER, MANCHESTER, LANCASHIRE

ALMACENES, EN MANSCHESTER, LANCASHIRE

ST. GEORGE'S-HALL, LIVERPOOL, LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL (COMTÉ DE LANCASTRE). LA HALLE SAINT-GEORGE

ST. GEORGS-HALLE, LIVERPOOL, LANCASHIRE

ST. GEORGE'S HALL, EN LIVERPOOL, LANCASHIRE

STEELWORKS, SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (COMTÉ D'YORK). ACIÉRIES

STAHLWERKE IN SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE

FABRICAS DE ACERO, EN SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE

STEELWORKS, SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE

SHEFFIELD (COMTÉ D'YORK). ACIÉRIES

STAHLWERKE IN SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE

FABRICAS DE ACERO, EN SHEFFIELD, YORKSHIRE

MARKET SQUARE, RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE

RICHMOND (COMTÉ D'YORK). PLACE DU MARCHÉ

MARKTPLATZ IN RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE

PLAZA DEL MERCADO, EN RICHMOND, YORKSHIRE

BOLTON ABBEY, YORKSHIRE

ABBAYE DE BOLTON (COMTÉ D'YORK)

BOLTON ABTEI, YORKSHIRE

ABADÍA DE BOLTON, EN YORKSHIRE

YORK MINSTER

CATHÉDRALE D'YORK (COMTÉ D'YORK)

MÜNSTER ZU YORK, YORKSHIRE

LA CATEDRAL DE YORK, EN YORKSHIRE

GUILDHALL, YORK, YORKSHIRE

YORK (COMTÉ D'YORK). HÔTEL DE VILLE ("GUILDHALL")

GUILDHALL, YORK, YORKSHIRE

GUILDHALL, EN YORK, YORKSHIRE

EVENING, YORK

LE SOIR A YORK

ABENDSTIMMUNG, YORK, YORKSHIRE

PAISAJE POR LA TARDE EN YORK, EN YORKSHIRE

GALILEE CHAPEL, DURHAM CATHEDRAL

CHAPELLE DE GALILÉE, DANS LA CATHÉDRALE DE DURHAM

GALILÄISCHE KAPELLE, DOM ZU DURHAM

CAPILLA GALILEA EN LA CATEDRAL DE DURHAM

DURHAM CATHEDRAL, DURHAM

CATHÉDRALE DE DURHAM

DOM ZU DURHAM, DURHAM

LA CATEDRAL DE DURHAM

DURHAM CATHEDRAL, DURHAM

CATHÉDRALE DE DURHAM

DOM ZU DURHAM, DURHAM

LA CATEDRAL DE DURHAM

IN DURHAM CATHEDRAL

INTÉRIEUR DE LA CATHÉDRALE DE DURHAM

IM DOM ZU DURHAM

EN LA CATEDRAL DE DURHAM

THE CLOISTERS, DURHAM CATHEDRAL

CLOÎTRE DE LA CATHÉDRALE DE DURHAM

KREUZGANG, DOM ZU DURHAM

CLAUSTRO DE LA CATEDRAL DE DURHAM

CUMBERLAND HILLS

MONTAGNES DU CUMBERLAND

HÜGEL IN CUMBERLAND

COLINA DE CUMBERLAND

ROMAN WALL

ENCEINTE ROMAINE

RÖMISCHER WALL

MURO ROMANO

IN WESTMORLAND COUNTY

PAYSAGE DANS LE COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND

IN DER GRAFSCHAFT WESTMORLAND

EN EL CONDADO DE WESTMORLAND

KENDAL, WESTMORLAND

KENDAL (COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND)

KENDAL, GRAFSCHAFT WESTMORLAND

KENDAL, EN EL CONDADO DE WESTMORLAND

WINDERMERE, WESTMORLAND

WINDERMERE (COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND)

WINDERMERE, GRAFSCHAFT WESTMORLAND

WINDERMERE, EN EL CONDADO DE WESTMORLAND

NEWCASTLE, NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE (COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND)

NEWCASTLE, GRAFSCHAFT NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE, EN EL CONDADO DE NORTHUMBERLAND

CARTER BAR, NORTHUMBERLAND

PAYSAGE DANS LE COMTÉ DE NORTHUMBERLAND

LANDSCHAFT IN DER GRAFSCHAFT NORTHUMBERLAND

PAISAJE EN EL CONDADO DE NORTHUMBERLAND

DERWENT WATER, WESTMORLAND

LAC DERWENT (COMTÉ DE WESTMORLAND)

DERWENT SEE, GRAFSCHAFT WESTMORLAND

LAGO DERWENT, CONDADO DE WESTMORLAND

DUNBAR, SCOTLAND

DUNBAR (ÉCOSSE)

DUNBAR, SCHOTTLAND

DUNBAR, ESCOCIA

EDINBURGH CASTLE, SCOTLAND

CHÂTEAU D'ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE)

SCHLOSS EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

CASTILLO DE EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

THE CASTLE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

CHÂTEAU D'ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE)

SCHLOSS EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

CASTILLO DE EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

CANONGATE WITH TOLBOOTH, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE). PORTE CANON ET DOUANE

CANON TOR MIT ZOLLHAUS, EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

PUERTA DEL CAÑON Y ADUANA EN EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

PRINCE'S STREET, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE). PRINCE'S STREET

PRINCE'S STREET, EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

"PRINCE'S STREET" O CALLE DEL PRINCIPE, EN EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

ABBEY STRAND, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE). ABBEY STRAND

ABBEY STRAND, EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

ABBEY STRAND EN EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

HOLYROOD, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE). CHÂTEAU DE HOLYROOD

SCHLOSS HOLYROOD, EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

CASTILLO DE HOLYROOD, EN EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

THE ADVOCATES WALK, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE). LE CHEMIN DES AVOCATS

ADVOKATENWEG, EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

EL PASEO DE LOS ABOGADOS EN EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

FORTH BRIDGE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE). LE PONT DU FORTH

FORTH BRÜCKE, EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

EL PUENTE DE FORTH, EN EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

HOLYROOD CASTLE, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND

ÉDINBOURG (ÉCOSSE). CHÂTEAU DE HOLYROOD

SCHLOSS HOLYROOD, EDINBURG, SCHOTTLAND

CASTILLO DE HOLYROOD EN EDINBURGO, ESCOCIA

KILLIN, SCOTLAND

KILLIN (ÉCOSSE)

KILLIN, SCHOTTLAND

KILLIN, ESCOCIA

THE BRIDGE, OLD STERLING, SCOTLAND

OLD STERLING (ÉCOSSE). LE PONT

DIE BRÜCKE, OLD STERLING, SCHOTTLAND

EL PUENTE, EN OLD STERLING, ESCOCIA

GLAMIS CASTLE, FORFAR, SCOTLAND

CHÂTEAU DE GLAMIS (ÉCOSSE, COMTÉ DE FORFAR)

SCHLOSS GLAMIS, GRAFSCHAFT FORFAR, SCHOTTLAND

CASTILLO DE GLAMIS, EN EL CONDADO DE FORFAR, ESCOCIA

NEAR MONTROSE, SCOTLAND

ENVIRONS DE MONTROSE (ÉCOSSE)

BEI MONTROSE, SCHOTTLAND

CERCA DE MONTROSE, ESCOCIA

THE VIADUCT, MONTROSE, SCOTLAND

MONTROSE (ÉCOSSE). VIADUC

VIADUKT, MONTROSE, SCHOTTLAND

VIADUCTO EN MONTROSE, ESCOCIA

BEN MORE, SCOTLAND

BEN MORE (ÉCOSSE)

BEN MORE, SCHOTTLAND

BEN MORE, ESCOCIA

NEAR PEEBLES, SCOTLAND

ENVIRONS DE PEEBLES (ÉCOSSE)

BEI PEEBLES, SCHOTTLAND

CERCA DE PEEBLES, ESCOCIA

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN (ÉCOSSE). MARISCHAL COLLEGE

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN, SCHOTTLAND

COLEGIO MARISCHAL, EN ABERDEEN, ESCOCIA

THE HARBOUR, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

PORT D'ABERDEEN (ÉCOSSE)

DER HAFEN, ABERDEEN, SCHOTTLAND

EL PUERTO DE ABERDEEN, ESCOCIA

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

ABERDEEN (ÉCOSSE)

ABERDEEN, SCHOTTLAND

ABERDEEN, ESCOCIA

DEESIDE, ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND

DEESIDE, PRÈS D'ABERDEEN (ÉCOSSE)

DEESIDE, ABERDEEN, SCHOTTLAND

DEESIDE, EN ABERDEEN, ESCOCIA

BRAEMAR CASTLE, SCOTLAND

CHÂTEAU DE BRAEMAR (ÉCOSSE)

SCHLOSS BRAEMAR, SCHOTTLAND

CASTILLO DE BRAEMAR, ESCOCIA

BALMORAL CASTLE, SCOTLAND

CHÂTEAU DE BALMORAL (ÉCOSSE)

SCHLOSS BALMORAL, SCHOTTLAND

CASTILLO DE BALMORAL EN ESCOCIA

DEVIL'S ELBOW, SCOTLAND

"LE COUDE DU DIABLE" (ÉCOSSE)

„TEUFELSELLENBOGEN" SCHOTTLAND

EL "CODO DEL DIABLO", EN ESCOCIA

ON THE ROAD TO BALMORAL, SCOTLAND

ROUTE DE BALMORAL (ÉCOSSE)

AUF DEM WEGE NACH BALMORAL, SCHOTTLAND

EN EL CAMINO DE BALMORAL, ESCOCIA

THE BRIDGE OF FEUGH, NEAR BANCHORY, SCOTLAND

LE PONT DU FEUGH, PRÈS DE BANCHORY (ÉCOSSE)

FEUGH BRÜCKE BEI BANCHORY, SCHOTTLAND

EL PUENTE DE FEUGH, CERCA DE BANCHORY, ESCOCIA

HIGHLAND CATTLE, SCOTLAND

BÉTAIL DES "HIGHLANDS" (TERRES HAUTES), (ÉCOSSE)

HOCHLAND-HERDE, SCHOTTLAND

REBAÑOS EN LA ALTIPLANICIE O "HIGHLAND" DE ESCOCIA

LOCH LOMOND, SCOTLAND

LAC LOMOND (ÉCOSSE)

LOMOND-SEE, SCHOTTLAND

LAGUNA DE LOMOND, ESCOCIA

A SCOTTISH SUNSET

COUCHER DU SOLEIL EN ÉCOSSE

SONNENUNTERGANG IN SCHOTTLAND

PUESTA DE SOL EN ESCOCIA

LOCH LONG, SCOTLAND

LAC LONG (ÉCOSSE)

LONG-SEE, SCHOTTLAND

LAGUNA DE LONG, EN ESCOCIA

LOCH LONG AT CARELOCHHEAD, SCOTLAND

LAC LONG, PRÈS DE CARELOCHHEAD (ÉCOSSE)

LONG-SEE BEI CARELOCHHEAD, SCHOTTLAND

LAGUNA DE LONG, CERCA DE CARELOCHHEAD, ESCOCIA

THE SCOTTISH HIGHLANDS

LES TERRES HAUTES (ÉCOSSE)

DIE SCHOTTISCHEN HOCHLANDE

LA "HIGHLAND" O ALTIPLANICIE DE LAS MONTAÑAS DE ESCOCIA

THE COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN, IRELAND

DUBLIN (IRLANDE). LE PRE DU COLLÈGE

DIE COLLEGE-WIESE, DUBLIN, IRLAND

LA PRADERA DEL COLEGIO, EN DUBLÍN, IRLANDA

LOCH TULLA, ARGYLLSHIRE, SCOTLAND

LAC TULLA (ÉCOSSE, COMTÉ D'ARGYLL)

TULLA-SEE, ARGYLLSHIRE, SCHOTTLAND

LAGUNA DE TULLA, EN ARGYLLSHIRE, ESCOCIA

DUMBARTON, SCOTLAND

DUMBARTON (ÉCOSSE)

DUMBARTON SCHOTTLAND

DUMBARTON, EN ESCOCIA

GLASGOW, LANARKSHIRE, SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (ÉCOSSE, COMTÉ DE LANARK)

GLASGOW, LANARKSHIRE, SCHOTTLAND

GLASGOW, EN LANARKSHIRE, ESCOCIA

CHRISTCHURCH, DUBLIN, IRELAND

DUBLIN (IRLANDE). ÉGLISE DU CHRIST

CHRISTUSKIRCHE, DUBLIN, IRLAND

LA IGLESIA DE CRISTO EN DUBLÍN, IRLANDA

CHRISTCHURCH, DUBLIN, IRELAND

DUBLIN (IRLANDE). ÉGLISE DU CHRIST

CHRISTUSKIRCHE, DUBLIN, IRLAND

LA IGLESIA DE CRISTO EN DUBLÍN, IRLANDA

THE CUSTOMS HOUSE, DUBLIN, IRELAND

DUBLIN (IRLANDE). BUREAU DE DOUANE

ZOLLAMT, DUBLIN, IRLAND

LA ADUANA DE DUBLÍN, IRLANDA

SPITTAL OF GLENSHEE, SCOTLAND

HOSPICE DE GLENSHEE (ÉCOSSE)

SPITAL VON GLENSHEE, SCHOTTLAND

HOSPICIO DE GLENSHEE, ESCOCIA

POWERSCOURT, ENNISKERRY, IRELAND

CHÂTEAU DE POWERSCOURT, PRÈS D'ENNISKERRY (IRLANDE)

SCHLOSS POWERSCOURT, ENNISKERRY, IRLAND

CASTILLO POWERSCOURT, EN ENNISKERRY, IRLANDA

LAMBAY CASTLE, IRELAND

CHÂTEAU DE LAMBAY (IRLANDE)

SCHLOSS LAMBAY, IRLAND

CASTILLO LAMBAY, IRLANDA

LAMBAY CASTLE, IRELAND

CHÂTEAU DE LAMBAY (IRLANDE)

SCHLOSS LAMBAY, IRLAND

CASTILLO LAMBAY, IRLANDA

LUCCAN, IRELAND

LUCCAN (IRLANDE)

LUCCAN, IRLAND

LUCCAN, IRLANDA

CASTLETOWN, CELBRIDGE, IRELAND

CASTLETOWN, PRÈS DE CELBRIDGE (IRLANDE)

CASTLETOWN, CELBRIDGE, IRLAND

CASTLETOWN, CELBRIDGE, IRLANDA

GLENDALOUGH, IRELAND

GLENDALOUGH (IRLANDE)

GLENDALOUGH, IRLAND

GLENDALOUGH, IRLANDA

GLENDALOUGH LAKE, IRELAND

LAC DE GLENDALOUGH (IRLANDE)

GLENDALOUGH-SEE, IRLAND

LAGO GLENDALOUGH, IRLANDA

THE ROUND TOWER, GLENDALOUGH, IRELAND

GLENDALOUGH (IRLANDE). LA TOUR RONDE

DER RUNDE TURM, GLENDALOUGH, IRLAND

LA TORRE REDONDA EN GLENDALOUGH, IRLANDA

GLENDALOUGH, IRELAND

GLENDALOUGH (IRLANDE)

GLENDALOUGH, IRLAND

GLENDALOUGH, IRLANDA

GLONDALKIN, IRELAND

GLONDALKIN (IRLANDE)

GLONDALKIN, IRLAND

GLONDALKIN, IRLANDA

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, IRELAND

CARRICK-ON-SUIR (IRLANDE)

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, IRLAND

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, IRLANDA

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, IRELAND

CARRICK-ON-SUIR (IRLANDE)

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, IRLAND

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, IRLANDA

THE MIDDLE LAKE, KILLARNEY, IRELAND

LAC CENTRAL, PRÈS DE KILLARNEY (IRLANDE)

DER MITTELSEE, KILLARNEY, IRLAND

EL LAGO CENTRAL, EN KILLARNEY, IRLANDA

PARKNASILLA, IRELAND

PARKNASILLA (IRLANDE)

PARKNASILLA, IRLAND

PARKNASILLA, IRLANDA

PARKNASILLA, IRELAND

PARKNASILLA (IRLANDE)

PARKNASILLA, IRLAND

PARKNASILLA, IRLANDA)

THE CATHEDRAL, CORK, IRELAND

CATHÉDRALE DE CORK (IRLANDE)

DER DOM ZU CORK, IRLAND

LA CATEDRAL DE CORK, IRLANDA

THE MEMORIAL CHURCH, CORK, IRELAND

CORK (IRLANDE). ÉGLISE COMMÉMORATIVE

DIE GEDÄCHTNISKIRCHE, CORK, IRLAND

IGLESIA DE LA CONMEMORACIÓN EN CORK, IRLANDA

THE LOWER LAKE, KILLARNEY, IRELAND

KILLARNEY (IRLANDE). LE LAC INFÉRIEUR

DER UNTERE SEE, KILLARNEY, IRLAND

EL LAGO INFERIOR, EN KILLARNEY, IRLANDA

THE LOWER LAKE, KILLARNEY, IRELAND

KILLARNEY (IRLANDE). LE LAC INFERIEUR

DER UNTERE SEE, KILLARNEY, IRLAND

EL LAGO INFERIOR, EN KILLARNEY, IRLANDA

LIMERICK, IRELAND

LIMERICK (IRLANDE)

LIMERICK, IRLAND

LIMERICK, IRLANDA

THE RIVER SHANNON, LIMERICK, IRLAND

LIMERICK (IRLANDE). LA RIVIÈRE DE SHANNON

SHANNON FLUSS, LIMERICK, IRLAND

EL RÍO SHANNON, EN LIMERICK, IRLANDA

LIMERICK, IRELAND

LIMERICK (IRLANDE)

LIMERICK, IRLAND

LIMERICK, IRLANDA

THE CATHEDRAL, LIMERICK, IRLAND

CATHÉDRALE DE LIMERICK (IRLANDE)

DER DOM, LIMERICK, IRLAND

LA CATEDRAL DE LIMERICK, IRLANDA

THE SCALP MOUNTAINS, IRELAND

MONTS SCALP (IRLANDE)

SCALP BERGE, IRLAND

LAS MONTAÑAS SCALP EN IRLANDA